

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff.....	Wm. S. Chalkley
Deputy.....	James W. Hartwell
Register.....	John L. Jones
Treasurer.....	John L. Jones
Prosecuting Attorney.....	W. H. Palmer
Judge of Probate.....	J. J. Corvay
County Clerk.....	W. H. Palmer
Surveyor.....	Wm. H. Jones
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township.....	Thos. Whaley
South Branch.....	F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....	John L. Jones
Maple Forest.....	Don't. F. Shaw
Grayling.....	John L. Jones
Frederick.....	W. H. Palmer
Ball.....	R. Kellogg
Clinton.....	F. P. Richardson
State Plains.....	A. H. Jones

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

**Unnatural Crime—Pushed at Grand Rapids—Fatal Accident in Detroit—Flint's Tragedy—A Workman Lives After Falling Seventy-five Feet.**

**Killed His Father.**  
At Grand Rapids, John Ellison was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his father, Leroy Ellison, last spring. Ellison is 20 years old, and a week after he was born his mother, a deaf mute, died from ill treatment of her husband, the murdered man. The boy was brought up by neighbors and did not know his father until 15 years old. The father married again and John became passionately fond of little Goldie, one of the four daughters born of his second marriage. The old man was unkind to Goldie, and last spring a short quarrel over his treatment of her ended in John drawing a knife and stabbing his father. Insanity was claimed for the defense.

**Flint's Latest Tragedy.**  
The Dayton house in Flint was the scene of an awful tragedy. Lester Burton shot his wife to death, and then, turning the revolver on himself, fired a bullet into his brain, ending his own existence. Burton was about 40 years old, and his wife 14 years younger. The pair had not lived happily together, and Mrs. Burton had frequently been the victim of her husband's brutality. Last August he committed a particularly brutal assault on her, and she had him arrested. She also began divorce proceedings against him at the same time.

**Killed Woman and Himself.**  
Mrs. Freeman Lee of Clarion was shot and instantly killed by her alleged lover, Wm. Shance. Shance escaped from Clarion after the shooting and returned to his room in Boyne Falls. He refused to surrender to the sheriff, who is a clerk of the officer secured admission to the room. As soon as Shance caught sight of him he placed a revolver to his head and fired a bullet into his brain, dying shortly afterwards.

**Fell Seventy-five Feet and Lives.**  
Frank Patterson, a painter, 40 years old, fell 75 feet off the steeple of the Swedish Reformed Church, on which he was at work in Grand Rapids, and was practically unharmed. A slight cut over the eye, a big bruise on his forehead, and a twisted knee are the only injuries he sustained.

**Cold-Blooded Crime.**  
Duffan Paul, postmaster at Appleton, was murdered and Charles Vise, aged 22 years, of Oshkosh, is under arrest charged with the crime. The postoffice was robbed. The murdered man evidently had no opportunity to defend himself, as there was no sign of a struggle.

**Capitalist Is Fatally Injured.**  
Thomas McGraw, an aged Detroit capitalist and owner of the McGraw building, was struck by a Woodward avenue electric car, sustaining injuries from which he cannot recover. He is 73 years old.

**Minor State Matters.**  
Bellevue is to have a new postoffice. Port Huron merchants are vigorously opposing the trading stamp scheme.

Ground has been broken at Adrian for the new Detroit and Lima Northern depot.

At Hadley, the postoffice safe was blown open and \$300 worth of supplies taken.

The 3-year-old daughter of Frank Hunston of Gaylord was burned to death.

Mr. and Mrs. David D. Spencer celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Grosse Pointe.

Pontiac is enjoying a building boom. Several large factories there are making additions to their plants.

Mrs. Herbert Bracy of Washington, while asleep, accidentally rolled on her two weeks' old baby and killed it.

St. Clair will hold a special election to submit the question of bonding the city for \$3,500 to enlarge the city hall.

Brant J. Brown, on trial at Corunna on the charge of stealing a red heifer from Mrs. Minnie Buck, was acquitted.

The man who was found dead on the railroad track west of Perry has been identified as Ed. Winters of Lansing.

Burglars broke into St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Monroe and robbed the contribution boxes of about \$20.

The Amish religious sect of northern Indiana will found a colony near York, Pa. Farming lands have already been selected.

The Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus Railroad has begun regular train service between Buchanan and Benton Harbor.

William Fitton lost \$200 in money in his house, which burned in China while Fitton was in St. Clair. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$900.

A young man killed by the cars at Air Line Junction is supposed to be Chris Miller of Adrian, who left there on a freight for Toledo.

Big Beaver Methodists are all torn up by reason of a fight for slander brought against Joseph and Charles Greatopple by Miss Alice Willoughby.

The body of Mike McNamara has been found in the woods near his home in Arcadia township, and everything points to the fact that he was murdered.

Charles and Frank Nave of Riverdale are under arrest at Ithaca on the charge of counterfeiting. It is said a complete set of tools and several bogus coins were found in their possession.

The old Grand Trunk club house at Lansing, otherwise known as Whipple's Hotel, burned. The building was vacant and the loss will not exceed \$800. Tramps are supposed to have caused the fire.

Alfred S. Follansbee has been named for postmaster at Ontonagon. Grass Lake, in Branch County, has gone dry, leaving great quantities of dead fish.

The Bay Coal Company, with mines at Monitor, is now turning out about 250 tons of coal a day.

The project of bonding Corunna to build a municipal lighting plant was defeated by 40 majority at special election.

Henry L. Allen, aged 44 years, a resident of Grand Traverse County for forty-three years, is dead at Traverse City.

B. J. Orr, justice of the peace at Bay City, has been appointed assistant prosecuting attorney in place of U. R. Larnier, resigned.

Brighton has good prospects for electric lights in the near future. The Council are in favor of them, and the people seem to be coming.

Simon Beckwith, an old resident of Mt. Morris, fell over some old rails and broke a leg. The injury may prove a serious one on account of his age.

A tramp was badly burned in a fire which destroyed the Kalamazoo meat market at Calumet. There is a suspicion that he started the fire himself.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Edson child, which was killed at Saranac by a D. & G. H. & M. train, brought in a verdict of neglect on the part of the trainmen.

Sparta has voted to bond the village for \$5,000 to enlarge the village hall. It is thought a good share of the money will be used to bring a furniture factory to the village.

The man run over by the Grand Trunk train between Perry and Shattlesburg a week ago has been identified as Nicholas Perkins of Langdon, S. D. Fool play is suspected.

Harry Ogden, indicted at Kalamazoo on a charge of burglary at Vicksburg, is wanted at Toronto on a charge of murder. He was known in the Canadian city as Begole.

Charles Wright of Belleville has been ordered by the game warden to put in fish ladders at his mill dam. All owners of dams on the Huron river will be compelled to do likewise.

A large number of lots in the burned district of Bay City have been bought in for back taxes. The purchasers will sell them cheap and endeavor to get families to build on them.

Mrs. Charles Drake, living three miles south of Ridgeway, took a dose of poison with suicidal intent. Her condition is critical. Family troubles was the cause of her attempt on her life.

At Wakefield, by the premature explosion of a powder blast in the Brotherhood mine, Leander Peterson and Joseph Johnson were killed and a man named Harris was probably fatally injured.

In the Circuit Court at Kalamazoo John Devitt of Climax paid a fine of \$40 for illegal liquor selling, and Allen Lee and Ray Riley, Climax druggists, paid \$22.20 each for selling beer illegally.

The safety of the Genesee County Jail at Flint for keeping prisoners is severely criticised by the jail inspectors. During the past six months 200 prisoners were detained in the institution, however.

Home Harwood of Warren has a strawberry patch from which ripe strawberries have been picked for the last two weeks. The largest berry was three inches around. The bed was mowed down in July.

Lewis Wilson of Birch Run was building a shed the other afternoon. His 6-year-old daughter Agnes was inside and put her hand against a board, with the result that her hand was nailed fast. She will probably lose the hand, as in tearing loose she badly lacerated it.

There is much excitement at Saint Ste. Marie again over the Michiganian district. The examiner Telegram returned with half a dozen passengers, who say that another find of undoubted value has been made. The vein is about three miles from Lake Wawa.

Diphtheria has been very prevalent in Owosso and vicinity. It is now well under control except in the Second ward, where there are about thirty cases. To prevent the disease becoming epidemic the Emerson school in the Second ward has been closed for the present.

Thos. Martin, a Jackson shoemaker, lies at his home badly exhausted from the effects of a narrow escape from bleeding to death. In cutting leather his knife slipped and sank deep into his right leg above the knee, severing an artery. When found there was grave doubt of saving his life.

The body of Christopher H. Crosbie, night watchman at B. Bennett & Sons' implement works in Lansing, was found standing upright in the river back of the factory in eight feet of water. The whole failed to blow in the morning, and workmen found his lantern on the bank, and later the body in the river. His key showed that he made the last round at 11 o'clock, and he was seen hurrying from his home to the factory about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Another railroad is projected for Michigan that will traverse an undeveloped section of the State that heavily timbered and upon some fine farming lands. It will be called the Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Southwestern and will be operated by the Chicago and West Michigan company. It will start at Barker Creek and run up into Muskegon County to a large tract of pine owned by the Thayer Lumber Company of Muskegon. Later on the road will be extended to Grayling and Alpena.

Pittsime's famous spinal plexus blow was the cause of a death at the State industrial school for boys in Lansing. John Carson, 16 years old, asked one of his dormitory mates to strike him on the chest. He was accommodated, but wanted more and requested Frank Martin, inmate from Albion, to strike him. Martin responded with a back-hand blow over the heart and Carson dropped dead in his tracks. Martin, who is but 14 years old, is held blameless, inasmuch as the blow was struck in sport.

R. Lee Root, superintendent of the Bay DeNoe Lumber Company of Escanaba, was killed at Nahma by being knocked down while trying to adjust the coupling of a train car, one wheel passing over his chest and another over his neck.

Uncle Sam will soon let a contract for the removal of 12,000 yards of stone cuttings from the ground near the Government dock and the grading of the Government grounds on old Fort Brady reservation and beautifying it for a park. It is understood that the sum of \$10,000 will be expended for this work, and that it will be completed this fall.

## DEATH IN A THEATER.

## FIVE KILLED IN A CINCINNATI PLAYHOUSE.

Celling Falls in Robinson's Opera House and With Fatal Results—Frenzied Spectators Rush Frantically for the Exit—Children Injured.

**High Roof Truss Falls.**  
The ceiling of the ceiling in Robinson's opera house, Friday evening, gave Cincinnati almost a repetition of the horrible accident of '76, when the cry of fire in the same opera house caused a stampede in the audience and over 100 persons were crushed to death. Friday evening the Holden Brothers Comedy Company was producing "Dangers of a Great City," and the curtain had just been rung up on the second act, when there was an ominous cracking heard all over the house. A moment later the house was in total darkness and 200 persons who had been seated in the orchestra chairs were submerged in a mass of plaster and fallen timbers. The list at the hospital shows five dead and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. In addition to these a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home.

The ceiling of the theater was in the shape of a dome, which was formed by rafters rising from walls of the theater and joined in the center of the ceiling by a circular bar of iron. This bar was fastened to the roof of the house by iron rafters, the whole forming the inside shell of the theater. This whole mass was precipitated upon the heads of the 200 spectators. The preliminary cracking and a slight shower of loose plaster gave a short warning, being enough, however, to enable many to get under the seats and thus save themselves.

**Trampled Upon in the Rush.**  
The gallery, balcony and dress circle were untouched, but the occupants of these, fearing that the worst was yet to come, rushed from the building, and many were crushed and trampled upon as they attempted to get out. Those who escaped severe injury in the orchestra made a rush for the stage, which soon became a mass of struggling humanity, entangled in the ropes and stays of the scenery, which had fallen upon the stage. The cries of those trying to escape and the moans and prayers of the injured were heartrending. The actors fled from the theater in their stage clothes and escaped injury.

All the lights in the theater were extinguished by the breaking of the main electric wire. In five minutes the patrol wagons and as many fire engines and ladder companies were surrounding the theater and a howling mob was rushing about interfering with the work of rescue.

While the excitement was at its height and men were cursing and women screaming in their frantic endeavor to escape there came another crash. It was the ceiling, tearing away from the rafters and tumbling down upon the masses of struggling humanity. It sounded like a terrible whirlwind. The noise was heard for a square around, and hundreds rushed to the front of the theater, but were met and driven back across the street by the streams of people rushing from the inside. Hundreds were crushed under foot.

**Cause of the Disaster.**  
Among the first who entered the building after the dome had fallen was President George W. Rapp of the Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

"It was not that dome," said he, pointing to the huge heap in the center of the floor, "that caused the trouble. The fault lies with the roof trusses. The house has been built more than twenty-five years and the wood has shrunk until the bolts and nails afforded the smallest possible security. One of these trusses had rotted away from its fastenings; it has parted and thrown the two sections down, and they in their descent pulled the dome with them."

The damage to the structure was nothing at all to the stage, comparatively little to the gallery, which suffered most, and least nothing to the dress circle and balcony, where one would think from the debris scattered through the parquet where the main truss landed. The truss rested in the parquet, very much in the shape of capital letter "Y." The wonder is that so few were hurt and of the few hurt so many escaped with slight injuries.

**FUMIGATING THE MAIL.**  
That Coming from Yellow Fever Districts Is All Disinfected.

All the mail from the fever-infected districts is treated and disinfected by a corps of mail clerks. Armed with paddles, studded with short, sharp nails they perforate all letters, papers and packages.

**PADDLING LETTERS.**  
When the mail is thoroughly paddled the car is closed and the fumigating machine lighted. This is allowed to burn for an hour or so, and then the mail is fit to be distributed. The clerks are explicit and photographs going through the Southern mails at this time are likely to turn up with the eyes missing.

The jury in the case of Violet Albert V. Suggen, charged with stealing jewelry and bric-a-brac from the house of Milford Richard T. Wilson of New York, brought in a verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree and strongly recommended Suggen to the mercy of the court.

All the salt furnaces on both sides of the Ohio River four Point Pleasant, W. Va., are closed owing to the rise in the price of coal. They are compelled to pay \$2.24 per 100 bushels and say they cannot afford this.

## WORLD'S YIELD OF GRAIN.

## Deficiency in the Wheat Crop Will Be 50,000,000 Bushels.

Following is an abstract of the monthly report of the Agricultural Department of the European crop situation, summarizing the reports of European correspondents to Statistician Hyde:

Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal cereal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian colonies continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to drought and frosts. Accents from India are quite favorable, both as to the Kharif crops harvested, or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seedling of the Rabi crop, to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat and rye crop issued by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture gives the following revised results for 1897, compared with 1896: Wheat production, 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1896; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1897; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1898; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1899; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1900; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1901; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1902; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1903; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1904; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1905; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1906; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1907; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1908; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1909; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1910; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1911; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1912; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1913; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1914; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1915; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1916; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1917; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1918; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1919; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1920; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 1921; 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1,000,000,000 bushels for 2018; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2019; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2020; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2021; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2022; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2023; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2024; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2025; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2026; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2027; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2028; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2029; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2030; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2031; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2032; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2033; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2034; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2035; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2036; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2037; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2038; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2039; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2040; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2041; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2042; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2043; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2044; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2045; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2046; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2047; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2048; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2049; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2050; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2051; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2052; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2053; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2054; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2055; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2056; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2057; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2058; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2059; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2060; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2061; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2062; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2063; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2064; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2065; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2066; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2067; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2068; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2069; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2070; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2071; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2072; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2073; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2074; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2075; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2076; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2077; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2078; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2079; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2080; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2081; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2082; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2083; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2084; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2085; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2086; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2087; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2088; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2089; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2090; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2091; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2092; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2093; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2094; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2095; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2096; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2097; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2098; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2099; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2100; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2101; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2102; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2103; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2104; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2105; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2106; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2107; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2108; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2109; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2110; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2111; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2112; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2113; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2114; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2115; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2116; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2117; 1,000,000,000 bushels for 2









### FARM AND FARMERS

with the neck, which gives it free motion and a graceful carriage and prevents it bearing too heavily on the land. The eye should be large, a little prominent, and the eyelid fine and thin. The ear should be small and erect and quick in motion. The top ear indicates dullness and stubbornness; when too far back there is a disposition to mischief.

### A Scratching Pen.

Many poultry houses are now built with an open-scratching shed attached. This serves very well for giving the hens exercise in the open air in winter, providing the weather is all right, but drifting snows and cold days make an open scratching shed of little service and entail much labor in getting the snow cleaned out and in putting things in running order again. The accompanying cut, reproduced from the Orange Field Farmer, shows a much more practical arrangement than the open shed plan. It is a lean-to addition upon the south side of the



POULTRY SCRATCHING PEN.

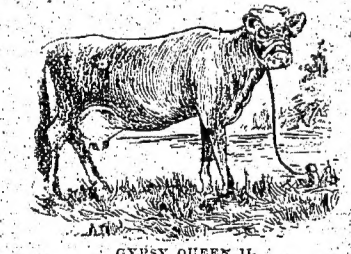
house, the windows of the latter being above the roof of the lean-to. Large windows in this addition have a grating upon the outside, or wire poultry netting. In pleasant weather the glass windows are all swung up to the roof inside and fastened, giving an abundance of pure air and sunshine for the hens when scratching for grain in the litter that covers the floor of the addition. In stormy and very cold weather the glass windows can remain closed, or nearly closed. A small door, that can be closed at night, admits the hens to the scratching room from the main or roosting room.

### Marketing Potatoes.

There are few farm crops that cost as much to harvest and market them as does a large crop of potatoes. It will be quite as expensive this year on account of the prevalence of rot with a not very large crop. It is for this reason that many farmers delay their potato harvest until late, so as to save extra handling. It may sometimes pay to put potato crops in outdoor pits. But on no account where rot prevails should any be kept in the cellar. The odor of rotting potatoes is not only offensive, but it is extremely unhealthful. Besides this the labor of taking potatoes up out of the cellar is much greater than taking them from a pit, which despite its name is always built level with the surface of the ground.

### Model Dairy Cow.

At the last Southampton show in England Jersey cows made a notable display, both as to numbers and quality. One of the Rothschilds is a special breeder of these cattle at his country place, Tring Park, Herts. Lord Rothschild's Jersey cow Gypsy Queen II. took first prize at Southampton. Her picture is here given. A dairy cow of this beefy build would have been nowhere at a fair in the United States, but ideals differ. It was that



GYPSY QUEEN II.

beefy build itself, added to her unusual size, that helped Gypsy Queen II. get first prize. She is of a fawn color and is 5 years old. A description of the cow in the London Live Stock Journal praises her capacious udder. To the American eye, however, her udder is the reverse of capacious.

### Quick-Maturing Hogs.

These are no longer the demand for the heavy-weight hogs which used to prevail when land was what the hog was mostly valued for. What is most wanted now are hogs that at seven or eight months old will average a pound a day, or a trifle more, for each day of their lives. Such hogs as these are always salable, and it is very rare that they will not yield a profit to the grower. The best pigs for feeding are usually a cross of the fine-boned small breeds or some large and rather coarse-built sows, the male always being the smaller. The result will be hogs, which for feeding will be superior to either sire or dam.

### Fall Ploughing.

The action of the frost is very beneficial to the farmer, for the hard clods are broken to pieces by the expansion of the contained water when it freezes. The earth is pulverized and put in good condition for receiving seed. Hence it is beneficial to plough the fields in the fall so that the winter frosts may act upon the hard pieces of earth. In this way much labor is saved and the natural forces do better work than could be accomplished by artificial means. A further advantage is gained from the action of air on the exposed soil.

### Horse Points.

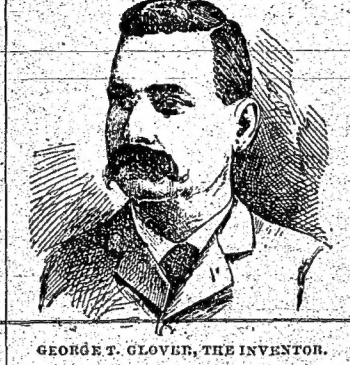
There are some points which are valuable in horses of every description. The head should be proportionately large and well set on, the lower jaw bones should be sufficiently far apart to enable the head to form an angle

## TRAIN FOR KLONDIKE

### RAPID TRANSIT LINE OVER WHITE PASS.

A Snow Locomotive that Has Been in Successful Operation in Michigan Placeries for Two Years Will Be Used—800 Miles in Four Days.

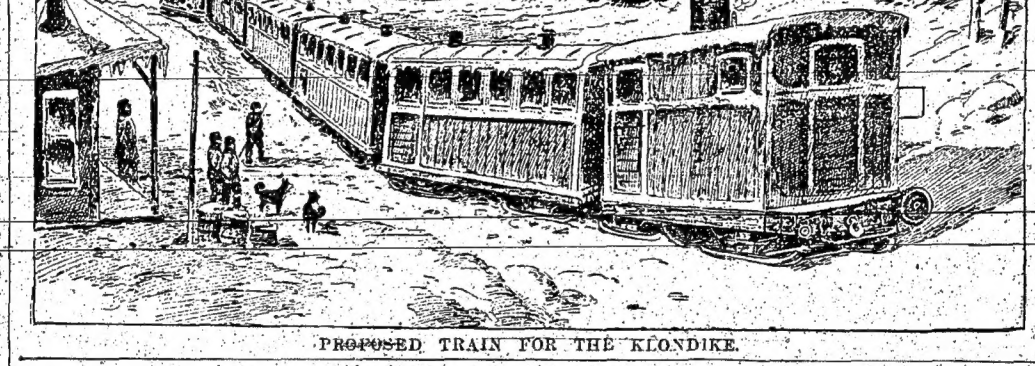
The Proposed Route. As Utopian as the project of rapid transit to the Klondike country in the winter may appear, it is one that bids fair to be carried out. Imagine a modern snow train of from eight to ten box and passenger cars mounted on runners, carrying 100 tons of freight and passengers, propelled by an eight-ton steam engine, whose wheels make five revolutions to each push of the



GEORGE T. GLOVER, THE INVENTOR.

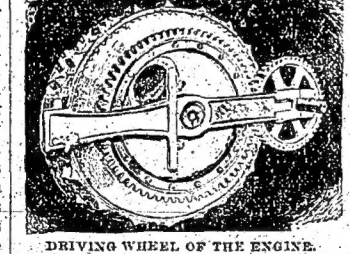
piston, climbing up the steep White Pass, gliding over 50 or more miles of level table lands and through as many miles of virgin forests, coursing its way over the hills and through the dales, climbing huge ice gorges, slipping over lakes like a steam yacht, wending its course along the tortuous river ways in that arctic country. At an average speed of from 15 to 25 miles an hour—or from Fort Wrangel to Fort Selkirk, and then Dawson City, a distance of 800 miles—in less than 10 days on the first few trips and after that in less than six, and then you will have a clear conception of this great scheme for opening communication with the Alaskan Eldorado.

George T. Glover of Chicago is the originator of the scheme. Two years ago he invented a new locomotive, du-



PROPOSED TRAIN FOR THE KLONDIKE.

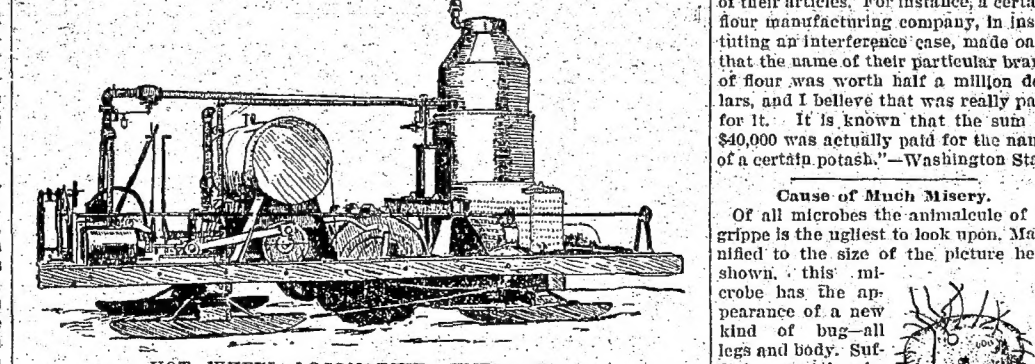
plicated of which have since been in operation in the Michigan placeries. Several of them are on Secretary Alger's land. Glover wrote to Secretary Alger and asked for government aid in establishing a line of snow trains to Klondike. Alger endorsed the scheme, but other cabinet members deemed it less practicable than the plan of sending food to the Klondike miners, by reindeer teams. The government's failure to adopt his plan has not discouraged Glover. He says he will in-



DRIVING WHEEL OF THE ENGINE.

terest capitalists, organize a company and have his snow sled road in operation before winter closes.

"There are two routes," says Mr. Glover, "by which a snow train can reach Dawson City, excepting the route from St. Michael's to Dawson City, up the Yukon river. The shorter is from Dyea through the Chilkoot and White Pass, which is about five miles north and west of the Chilkoot Pass.



HOT WHEEL LOCOMOTIVE (UNFRAMED).

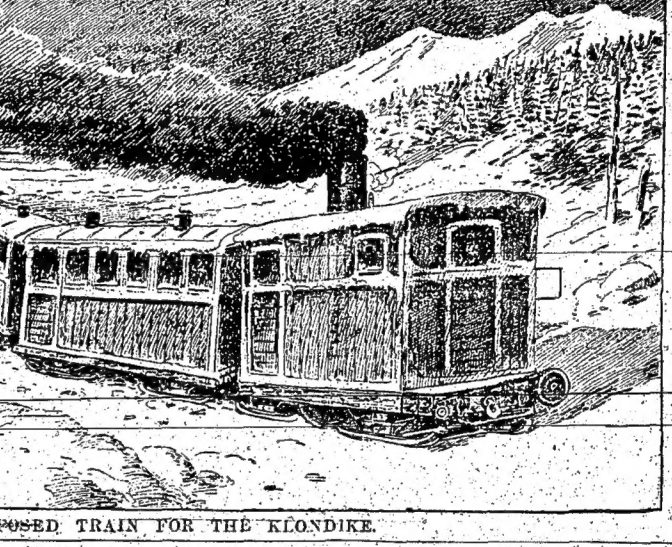
The highest grade for about two miles through White Pass is about 15 per cent. A road through it is now being cut and corduroyed. Even now the pass is 1,000 feet lower than the Chilkoot Pass and can be gotten over with but little difficulty. I think. With such an improved road, however, as is now being made through White Pass a snow train can ascend almost as easily as a cable car through the Washington street tunnel, for a 15 per cent grade has the same ascent and descent as the said tunnel. After getting through White Pass there is a comparatively level stretch of table land for 350 miles, through which Dalton Trail runs to Fort Selkirk, a small

place at the junction of Lewis and Pelly rivers. These streams form the Yukon river. From Fort Selkirk to Dawson City it is about 200 miles down the Yukon river. This is known as the 'Overland Route.' From Fort Selkirk to Dawson City will be traveled on the Yukon, which is frozen solid seven months in the year. I calculate that we can cover the distance with two locomotives in eight or ten days and ultimately in four days.

Road Will Be Permanent. "The road once opened, it is readily seen that it will be permanent and grow better with travel. Turnouts and stations for supplying wood fuel will be distributed along the route where needed. When a steep grade exceeds 30 per cent, is encountered a steam windlass on the locomotive will be pressed into service to get over it. The means used will be a wire cable stretched from the top of the grade and attached to the locomotive. The locomotive will then wind the train up with perfect ease. In case an ice gorge should be encountered the same means will be applied to get over it. If the gorge be very abrupt, then a steam power 'ice dog' will answer the purpose. The locomotive will be equipped with every device needed for such work.

"The locomotives to be used in this system will not be as heavy as those now in operation in the Michigan placeries, which latter range from eighteen to twenty tons. Instead, however, they will be built on the same principle, not weighing more than eight tons and with a hauling capacity of from 75 to 100 tons of freight. The locomotives will be housed like the one shown in the pictures, pulling from six to eight cars, one or two of which will be for passengers, sleeping and baggage purposes, and the others for freight. The train will be like a modern mixed train, snugly built to protect life and supplies. Two locomotives will accompany the first train, to help it over high grades and out of deep cuts, over rough places and around curves. Three men are necessary for each locomotive—an engineer, fireman and pilot, who stands in front. There is an abundance of wood along the route for fuel. Stoves and other conveniences and comforts will be in the passenger cars."

The locomotive is very simple in principle and construction. There is a boiler, twin engines, driving wheel, and other necessary appearances, supported by a steel frame. This frame rests upon runners fore and aft, and to



HOT WHEEL LOCOMOTIVE (UNFRAMED).

ing aside the possibility of danger from disease entirely, the habit should be stopped by all self-respecting women; for what man would care to kiss them, knowing that they had previously defiled their lips kissing a dog? No matter how clean a dog may be, no matter how great a favorite, it should never, no matter what the temptation, be kissed.

### Klondike Trademarks.

The Klondike craze has had its effect on the Patent Office, as has been shown by the application for trademarks bearing the word Klondike. Chief Newton of the trademarks division of the Patent Office says have been made for a certain brand of cigars, a bicycle lamp and furniture. One word can be used as a trademark as many times as may be wished, with the exception that each object must be different. Speaking to a reporter on the subject of trademarks, Chief Newton said: "Whenever there is anything new, or any new craze, the applications for trademarks in that line begin to come in immediately. When the Trilby craze was at its height we had application after application come in for trademarks on different objects, which were registered, until the craze apparently died out.

"I have been surprised at how much manufacturers attribute to trademarks of their articles. For instance, a certain flour manufacturing company, in instituting an interference case, made out that the name of their particular brand of flour was worth half a million dollars, and I believe that was really paid for it. It is known that the sum of \$40,000 was actually paid for the name of a certain potato."—Washington Star.

### Cause of Much Misery.

Of all microbes the animalcule of In gripe is the ugliest to look upon. Magnified to the size of the picture here shown, this microbe has a new kind of bug-like legs and body. Suffering mortals who have been sneezing, sniffing and moping watery eyes will be interested in a gripe microbe, to see the cause of their trouble. This microbe is industrious, if not pretty, and he will continue to be much in evidence unless all present indications fail.

### Hard at It.

"What makes Chawlie Dunno look so doosid abstaewed?" "Haven't you heard? He's inventing a game of parlor golf."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

### Around the World on a Wheel.

Miss Annie Londonderry, the American woman who has made a tour of the world on her bicycle, is now writing an account of her experiences. She was unattended, and it required two years and two months for her to make the trip.

## DON'T KISS THE DOG.

### A Very Bad Habit Which Often Leads to Malignant Disease.

Don't kiss your dog, no matter how dear he or she may be to you. Asks from the fact that it is a nasty habit, there is grave danger to the human being from all sorts of microbes and germs, which are fonder of the human being than of the dog. This has been amply proven by scientists, and even the Board of Health, says the New York World. As a matter of fact the latter body has several well authenticated cases of diphtheria contracted from dogs on their lips and body of the dog. A dog will wander about, even though of high pedigree, and in



IT'S A DANGEROUS HABIT.

the course of his journeys will make the acquaintance of dogs of lesser degree. From them he will gather microbes as well as fleas. Then he will return home to his food mistress to distribute his collection indiscriminately. Then his mistress will pick him up in her arms and will hug and kiss him. Typhoid, diphtheria, cancer and diseases too horrible to mention may result from the caress.

Physicians have repeatedly warned against the habit of kissing dogs, but seemingly to little purpose. Every day the papers chronicle cases where some disease has mysteriously appeared and where the source of contagion is unknown. In nine out of every ten such cases, dog kissing is to blame. But leav-

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for October 24. Golden Text—"Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. 10: 32.

In this lesson, Acts 20: 10-32, Paul is before King Agrippa. Felix's "conscientious season" for hearing seriously the truth that Paul preached, never came; but hoping to receive money from him, the governor often sent for the prisoner to talk with him. We can imagine the sort of conversations they would have—the crafty and covetous Roman, and the earnest, godly Paul. We cannot say with certainty why Felix supposed that Paul had money. Reports of the large sum of which Paul had been the bearer to the Jerusalem church may have roused the suspicion in Felix's mind that Paul was enough like the average Jew to keep a part as commission. It is conjectured by some that Paul had a private fortune, which he had used in his journeys. Certainly the scanty income from his occasional tent-making could hardly have sufficed for his expensive travels by sea and land, though it may have been adequate for his support during his sojourn in certain cities. During the captivity at Caesarea, Paul was certainly not idle. Some scholars think that he was during that time some of the epistles which are commonly supposed to have been written at Rome, e. g., Ephesians. At any rate, his influence must have been exerted for the good of the churches, as far as his degree of liberty allowed.

In the year 60, or perhaps early in 61, Felix was succeeded in office by Porcius Festus. The circumstances connected with this change of officers are very important for the chronology of Paul's life, because this is one of the few dates that can be fixed with even approximate accuracy. Reasoning from statements of Josephus and others, most scholars are of the opinion that this could not have occurred later than 61 nor earlier than 60. But Harnack, the German church historian, placed the date several years earlier and alters the whole Pauline chronology. Festus seems to have been a man distinctly superior to Felix. No sooner had he reached Jerusalem than he was willing to send Paul to Jerusalem for trial. He refused, and informed the Jews that the hearing would be held in Caesarea. After his return, Paul was brought before him, and the witnesses made charges. Festus, knowing that the charges were false, desired nevertheless to gain favor with the Jews, and asked Paul if he was willing to be taken to Jerusalem for trial. He replied, courteously but firmly, that such a proceeding would be useless, since not the Jews but the Roman government was to decide his fate. Appealing to Caesar, his appeal was granted by the governor, after consultation with the judges who sat with him. A appeal to the emperor were not always granted on request. The governor had the power to grant or refuse the petition.

Agrippa, the king, was a son of Agrippa I. (see Acts 12: 24), and belonged to the Herodian family so renowned for crimes. His domain was in the north and east of Palestine, and he was a collector rather than a subordinate of Festus, yet had no such power as his father. Herod, a sister of Drusilla, the notorious wife of Felix, and was even more renowned for her wickedness.

Festus laid Paul's case before Agrippa as an act of official courtesy, relating the circumstances of the hearing and the appeal. Agrippa expressed a desire to hear Paul and accordingly on the following day an audience was given. Festus indicated to Agrippa, as being a Jew and one presumably acquainted with the Jewish religion, that he would be glad to have in consultation as to what the trouble was. All about that he might send charges to the emperor with the prisoner.

### Explanatory.

How courteous, how felicitous is the opening sentence of Paul's address (verse 2). It was true that Agrippa was learned in Jewish lore for rabbinic writers confirm this statement. Though such knowledge had had little effect on Agrippa's moral character, it did nevertheless fit him for understanding Paul's statements better than could the Roman Festus. The earlier part of the address, preceding the lesson, may be compared with the other accounts of Paul's conversion.

What did Agrippa know about heavenly visions? It shows the moral courage of Paul that he could tell this story so straightforwardly to a man utterly unspiritual and out of sympathy with him. "First unto them of Damascus" he proceeded thither immediately his conversion, but met with poor success. A second visit is referred to in Acts 23: 25. The "eunuchs of the king" are the eunuchs of Judaea, its territory. This preaching of which we have no full record, must have intervened between his conversion and the first missionary journey, A. D. 38.

"For these causes," causes which certainly should have no standing in a court of justice—the preaching of repentance and salvation. Without the help of God, Paul could not have stood fast against the many trials and dangers of his career. There is a quiet joy in those words, "I continue unto this day." They sum up a long history, with its storms as well as its sunshine. The continuance is the main thing; the trials of the way are largely forgotten.

The simplest truths about the Messiah found in the Old Testament, such as that he must suffer and that he should be a light to the Gentiles, were ignored or denied by most of the Jews at this time; so that Agrippa, for instance, would probably be little better informed than Festus upon such subjects.

If we remember all the circumstances, striving to put ourselves in the place of Festus, we need not be surprised that he thought Paul insane. Undoubtedly Paul's manner was more or less vehement, and such strange words could not come from a sane man. The man was evidently a person of education and a mind not mentally unbalanced. Festus did not speak in sarcasm or ridicule. He seems rather to have pressed his honest opinion. Again a courteous appeal to the Jew Agrippa. It has little effect, however. The king is too hardened to be touched by the evident sincerity of the prisoner. Paul never lost a chance to preach Christ, and began on this occasion in a tactful manner, referring to what Agrippa unquestionably accepted; the prophets. That of the audacity of such an attempt! If we understand Agrippa to have spoken seriously in verse 28, three words, asserting Paul's evident innocence, are a confirmation of that remark. If we take the first saying as sarcastic, these latter words still show that Agrippa here no ill-will towards Paul.

Next Lesson—"Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck."—Acts 27: 13-26.

### A Mighty Army.

Two hundred thousand children applied for admission to the public schools of New York at the opening of the new school year.

## WONDERFUL APPEARING LADY.

### Pretty Stage Trick Recently Devised in Europe.

Of the many new illusions now being presented in Europe, an ingenious one is that of the appearing lady. On the stage is seen a plain, round-top four-legged table, which the magician has been using as a resting place for part of the apparatus used in his magic performance. Eventually, the performer removes all articles from the table and covers it with a cloth that does not reach the floor. The part of the first cut, marked "A," represents the table in this condition. On command, the cloth gradually rises from the center of the table as though something were pushing it up. In a few moments it becomes very evident that some one or something is on the table covered by the cloth. The magician now removes the cloth and a lady is seen standing on the table, as in the second illustration.

The secret of this, as in all good illusions, is very simple; as the part of the first illustration, marked "B," will show. In the stage there is a trap door, over which is placed a fancy rug that has a piece removed from it exactly the same size as the trap, to which the piece is fastened. When the trap is closed the trap appears to be an ordinary one. The table is placed directly



TABLE, AND DETAILS OF APPARATUS.

over the trap. Below the stage is a box, open at the top, with cloth sides and wood bottom. To this box are attached four very fine wires that lead up through the stage by means of small holes where the trap and floor join, over small pulleys in frame of table and down through table legs, which are hollow, through the stage to a windlass. In the table top is a trap that divides in the center and opens outward. The top of the table is inlaid in such a manner as to conceal the edges of the trap. The lady takes her place in the box in a kneeling position, the assistant stands at the windlass, and all is ready.

The magician takes a large table cover, and, standing at the rear of the table, proceeds to cover it by throwing cloth over table, then slowly draws it up over the table top. The moment the cloth touches the floor in front of the table the trap is opened, and the box containing the lady is drawn up under the table by means of the windlass, and the trap is closed. This is done very quickly during the moment's time in which the magician is straightening out the cloth to draw it back over the table. All that now remains to be done is for the lady to open the trap in table and slowly take her place on top of the table and close the trap.



THE STAGE EFFECT—LADY ON TABLE.

of the cloth covering. These elastic are for the purpose of keeping the bottom and top frame of the box together, except when extended by the weight of the lady. Thanks to this arrangement of the box, it folds up as the lady leaves it for her position on the table top, and is concealed inside of the frame of the table after her weight is removed from it.

## RESULT OF A FAD.

### Golf Is Everywhere Now the Game of the Moment.

As golf is just now the game of the moment, having shouldered tennis to a back seat, the artists have turned their attention toward picturing and caricaturing the types to be met with on the green golf field.



ATTITUDES IN GOLF.

character is cruelly displayed by his actions on the golf links and the numerous remarkable attitudes people strike are a cause for amusement to lookers-on. Here are some of the positions witnessed at a recent golf game.

Every church should manage to convert a newspaper reporter, in order to have some one to root for free advertising.



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor  
THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Kansas Popocrats have slated Henry George for vice presidential candidate on the Bryan ticket in 1900. That settles it.

When Justice Field's successor is appointed the Republicans will have six members of the Supreme Court and the Democrats three.

On account of the large advance importations very little duty has been received thus far under the new tariff from sugar and wool. These two items before many months will begin to swell the receipts.

This year's corn crop is not the largest on record. It is estimated at 1,750,000,000 bushels, and it will serve to dispel the fear of famine in a number of foreign countries.

Milo D. Campbell, Commissioner of Insurance, is making the dry bones of fraudulent insurance companies rattle. He strikes right from the shoulder, and hits hard. A few officials like him, that will work honestly for the protection of the people, will prove a benefit.

The Republican vote in Missouri for McKinley in 1896 was 304,940, a gain over Harrison's vote in 1892 of 77,294. In the same period the Democrats and Populists of the State joined teams and increased their vote only 54,063. The figures are an inscription on the wall for Democrats and Fusionists.

There is an especial interest just now in the carrier pigeon as a postal department. Messages have already been received from the Klondyke by means of homing pigeons, and undoubtedly the first report of Professor Andrees success or failure to reach the North Pole, will be brought back on the wing of a pigeon. A comprehensive and timely article on "Economic Homing Pigeons" is contained in Demorest's Magazine for November.

Protection means increased manufactures at home.  
Increased manufactures mean increased employment.  
Increased employment means increased earnings.  
Increased earnings mean increased consumption.  
Increased consumption means increased demand for articles consumed.  
Increased demand for articles consumed means increased prices.

Do you understand now how it is that all articles which the farmer has to sell, have advanced in price?

The iron and steel industry is universally recognized as a faithful barometer of trade, and the activity in that line is telling the story of present business conditions. Rolling mills, steel plants, and furnaces generally are actually rushed with orders, and what is of great significance is the fact that the enormous demand is perfectly legitimate, and without the slightest tinge of speculation. Railroads, manufacturers and builders are all busy, and when they are busy there is a demand for iron and steel.

Comptroller Eckels of the Treasury Department says that the conditions throughout the country are most satisfactory. The improvement has come rapidly and permeates all lines of industry. It began with the agricultural classes. The farmers have good crops and they are getting high prices for them. The cattle raisers are benefited by a substantial rise in the price of cattle. The same is true of the sheep-raisers. The improvement in agricultural earnings has had its effect on the railroads by increasing their earnings. It has put money into circulation and has enabled people to discharge their debts and thereby benefited the merchants.

When 300 mills shut down at Muskegon because there was no more timber to saw, loud were the lamentations of the croakers. "The town is ruined," they said. It did look pretty blue for Muskegon. The workers in the mills moved away with their families. Several stores were closed, and real estate depreciated. Then the men who had Muskegon's future at heart began to hustle for new enterprises. Now the town is booming again. A Muskegon correspondent says: "Since 1890 twelve large manufacturing concerns have moved their plants from outside cities to Muskegon. Since February last the population of the city has increased nearly 1000." Muskegon has solved the question: "What will come of this town when the timber is all cut?"—Bay City Tribune.

### Additional Local Matter.

Last Thursday a dozen carpenters drove down to A. B. Corwin's and before night his new house was up and nearly enclosed. It was a pleasant trick to play on an old comrade.

The sum of \$1904.00 was expended by the Superintendent of the Poor, in Montmorency county, during the past year. The supervisors voted \$1,500.00 to be expended during the present year.

We wish every one of our citizens would look at the beautiful row of shade trees around N. Nicholson's residence, and then resolve to have as fine a row, as soon as they can be grown.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, in the church parlors at 2 o'clock. A general attendance is desired.

Mrs. M. L. Staley returned from Detroit, last Friday evening, where she had been attending the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star for the State of Michigan, and represented Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., in that body.

Thomas K. Chitago, who was overcome with heat while working on the railroad track several weeks ago, went to Pinconning, last week, for Indian treatment, returned Tuesday, in pretty good shape, so he will resume work.

James Carr, a veteran soldier, living in Maple Forest, imbibed so much whisky Saturday, that he forgot he ought to be a gentleman, and was so boisterous that he had to be taken in. He was let go on Monday on paying the costs of prosecution.

N. P. Salling and family arrived at Detroit, from Denmark the 13th., after a most delightful summer. Mr. Salling was suffering from a sort of throat trouble on his arrival, but it is not thought to be serious. R. Hanson visited them in Detroit, the last of the week.

J. C. Hanson brought home some samples of tin manufactured at Midletown, Indiana, where they have a six roll plant, requiring over 1100 men to run to its full capacity, and yet our free-trade friends claimed that it could not be made in this country. He also visited the Glass Works in the same place which employs 120 hands. They run on bottles.

Tom McElroy had his skull crushed by an M. C. engine on the track between the depot and the Y, Tuesday night. McElroy was drunk, and upon being refused more liquor at the Lake View House bar, started down the track, when he was struck by the engine. Dr. Traver removed several pieces of bone from the wound in the head, and thinks, as the brain covering is not injured, that he will recover.—Lew. Journal.

J. C. Hanson and wife returned from an extended visit in Chicago and Indiana, last Thursday, having had a most enjoyable time with families and friends, and J. C. was especially pleased with the reunion of his old regiment. They report extreme drought in Indiana, so great that but little wheat is sown, and many farmers are already having to feed their stock, as pastures are burned out. The only bad feature of their outing was the incessant clouds of dust, which they encountered everywhere.

Admiral John L. Worden, whose name and fame extends around the world, from the fact of his being in command of the Monitor in its conflict with the Merrimack, died in the city of Washington, on the 18th inst. His career during the war was a noble one and he was given the thanks of the Congress of the United States, and retired with full rank and pay in 1880, the only case of the kind. He was a brother of Col. Fred Worden, well known to many of our citizens as special agent of the Land Office.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS, the members of Grayling Hive, No. 84, L. O. T. M., are called to mourn with their sister, Juliette Butler, in the loss of her dear mother, Mrs. Euphry, who died Oct. 5th., therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved sister and family. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on the records of our Hive; also be published in the local papers, and a copy be sent to the bereaved sister and family.

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath. And stars to set—but all, Thou hast! all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

M. DETTMAN, Com.  
F. KRAUS,  
Grayling, Oct. 19, '97.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that diarrhoea, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, and tonsillitis in the order named, caused the most sickness in the State of Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 173 places, typhoid fever at 59, diphtheria at 28, scarlet fever at 27, measles at 12, and whooping cough at 4.

It is a pity that this country should be so completely at the mercy of the "gold power" of England. Gold has been poured into the United States, at San Francisco, New York, and all the great ports, until our gold circulation is fifty million more than it was a year ago, while the total increase in circulation is nearly a hundred million. There really seems to be no way to stop these schemers in the old countries from flooding us with their gold and sweeping away the underpinning of the Chicago and other free-coinage platforms.

Right in it.  
That's where Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is. The greatest remedy for the stomach that was ever put together. Absolutely vegetable, with the exception of the pepsin. Are you constipated? Then try Syrup Pepsin. Have you indigestion or sick headache? Then use Syrup Pepsin. Spend 10 cents for a trial bottle and you will be convinced. Large sizes 50c and \$1.00. A true family remedy. For sale by L. Fournier.

Bustles from Maple Forest.  
Prayer meeting at Mr. Sherman's was well attended.

Commissioner Marvin visited Miss Woodfield's school, Friday.

Ben Sherman's youngest child is quite ill.

Miss Lida Charron has returned home.

Mrs. Forbush is very ill and her daughters have returned home.

A white Elk has been seen in this vicinity, several times lately.

Word is received from Kalkaska, that J. O. Hicks was badly hurt by being run over by a wagon.

Miss Anna Reardon, of Frederic, visited at P. M. Hoyt's and Archie Howes', Sunday.

About thirty of the friends of Mrs. P. M. Hoyt, surprised her last Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday. It was a grand success, and the only question is, "where next?" Y. Y.

A Great Deal  
of unnecessary expenditures of time and money may be saved if you will keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition, and all will be well.—Syrup Pepsin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c; large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

### Publishers.

An Ohio contemporary recently remarked that it took money to run a newspaper, and the editor of the Saginaw (Col.) Herald replies as follows:

"It doesn't take money to run a newspaper; it can be run without money. It is a charitable institution, a begging concern, a highway robber, B'Godfrey. The newspaper is a child of the air, a creature of a dream. It can go on, and on, and on, when any other concern would be in the hands of a receiver, and wound up with colic in the window. It takes gall to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillation, acrobatic imagination, and a half dozen white shirts, and a railroad pass to run a newspaper. But money—Heaven to Betsy and six hands round, who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper!

Kind words, are the medium of exchange, and do the business for the editor—kind words and church social tickets. When you see an editor with money, watch him. He'll be paying bills and disgracing his profession. Never give money to an editor, make him trade it out. He likes to swap.

Then when you die, after having stood around for years and sneered at the editor and his little jim crow paper, be sure and have your wife send in for three extra copies by one of your weeping children, and when she reads the generous and touching notice about you, forwarn her to neglect to send fifteen cents to the editor.

Money is a corrupting thing. The editor knows it, and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the printers, and they can thank their grocers. Take your job work to the job office, and then come and ask for half rates for church notices.

The lord loves the cheerful giver. He'll take care of all the editors. Don't worry about the editor. He has a charter from the state to act as doorman for the community. He will get the paper out somehow, and stand up for you when you run for office, and lie about your daughter's wedding, and blow about your sons when they get a \$4.00 per week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body, and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord alone knows how, but the editor will get there somehow."

## THE BAZAAR CASH STORE!

We are making it hot for hard times. You can't feel poor when you see our Goods and Prices. Although your dollars may be few, we will make them go further. Values were never so miraculously low as right now. We are buying and passing on bargains in Bright, Fresh, Stylish, High Grades of

Dry Goods, Mens' Boys' and Childrens' Clothing, Hats, Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods and Boots, Shoes, and a full line of Tinware.

The completeness of our stock guarantees everybody perfect satisfaction. Come and see our choice collection of Honest Qualities, and learn why sensible, economical people, prefer to spend their money with us.

Our prices will give your dollars new dignity. Our fine qualities will remove your last doubt. There is no law against

PAYING BIG PRICES, but it is not sensible. You will trade with us simply because you cannot duplicate at such low prices.

Do not be afraid to spend your money where it will buy the most goods. Paying one man a dollar for what you can buy of another for seventy-five cents, is an expensive friendship for you.

We do not quote you any prices on account of limited space. Drop into line and save the all mighty \$ by trading with us.

Yours for Bargains,  
**JOSEPH'S BAZAAR,**  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

**\$1.00 — THE — \$1.00**  
**WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.**  
The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.  
It is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.  
The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.  
It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.  
Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.  
Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.  
It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week, and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.  
**\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00**  
The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind.  
Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year.  
Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year.  
Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year.  
Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

**Great Music Offer.**  
Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver or postage, and we will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches &c., arranged for the piano and organ. Address  
POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO.,  
sep23-3w Indianapolis, Ind.

**Don't Read This.**  
The following is an interesting comparison: "Suppose that a farmer raises one thousand bushels of wheat a year, and also sells this to one thousand persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying: 'I will hand you a dollar in a short time.' The farmer does not want to be small, and says: 'All right.' Soon the one thousand bushels are gone, and he has nothing to show for it, and he then realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop, and its value is due in a thousand little dribbles. Subsequently he is seriously embarrassed in business because his debtors, each owing him such a small bill, treat it as a small matter, and think it would not help much. Continue this business year in and year out, as the publisher of a newspaper does, how long would he stand it?"

**The Biggest Offer Yet.**  
The Avalanche and the Twice-a-Week Free Press, and the Free Press Almanac and Weather Forecasts for 1898, a valuable book of 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 20,000 of the 1897 issue were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this issue.

"A Swindle" is the name that appears over the office door of a struggling lawyer in the city of Stratford, Ont. A friend of the unfortunate gentleman suggested the advisability of his writing out his first name in full, thinking that Arthur or Andrew Swindle, as the case might be, would sound better and look better than the significant "A. Swindle." When the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered to him that his name was Adam, the friend understood and was silent.

**FRANKLIN'S DETROIT HOUSE**  
Cor. Bates and Learned Sts.  
Most convenient and central location. Care for every part of the city pass the door at short intervals. Elevator service, steam heat, electric lights, etc. etc. Rent \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors.

**ADVERTISERS** or others, who wish to examine on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on his 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

**Circuit Court Assignments.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The 34th Judicial Circuit.  
Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby do and appoint the time of holding the term of said Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the year 1897, as follows:  
Ann Arbor—Fourth Tuesdays in March, August and November.  
Crawford—Second Tuesdays in March, August and November.  
Grand Haven—First Tuesdays in April, September and December.  
Oakman—Second Tuesdays in April, September and December.  
Oscoda—Third Tuesdays in March, August and November.  
Roscommon—First Tuesdays in March, August and November.  
Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1897.  
NELSON SHARPE,  
Circuit Judge.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lightner and Mary L. Lightner, his wife, to Jennie Nicholson, which mortgage bears date Feb. 25th A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of February A. D. 1896, in Liber B of mortgages on pages 278 and 279, on which mortgage there is due to said mortgagee the sum of ninety-four dollars and forty-five cents (\$94.45) as principal and interest, and the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550.00) taxes paid by the mortgagee, and the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) attorney fees, provided for said mortgage and by statute, and there is yet to become due upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) as principal, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity to recover the money secured by said mortgage having been instituted.

Now trustees by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest, cost and attorney fees authorized by statute, the premises being described as the North-West Quarter of the North-East 1/4 of Section 13, Township 35 N., Range 20 E., 2nd Meridian, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less. Said mortgage is made subject to the unpaid balance to become due of principal upon said mortgage.  
DATED August 18th A. D. 1897.  
JENNIE NICHOLSON, Mortgagee.  
JAMES K. WRIGHT,  
Att'y. for Mortgagee. aug18-19w

**BUY YOUR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND HAY, OATS & FEED, AT OUR STORE.**  
We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.  
Salling, Hanson & Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Children Shoes, 95c	\$1.50 Ladies fine Shoes, 99c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Boys But. Shoes, 95c	\$2.75 " " " 1.98
\$2.00 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1.50	\$3.75 " " " 2.98
35c Dress Flannels, 24c	12c Upland Flannel, 9c
40c Novelty Goods, 28c	12c Swansdown, 8c
40c Novelty Goods, 28c	8c Shaker Flannel, 5 1/2c
25c Window Shades, to close, 8c	40c French Flannel, 20c
\$4.00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5.42	65c Muslin Night Gowns, 49c

For prices on other goods ask for hand bills.  
**Hats and Caps at low prices.**  
**Rubber Goods at very low prices.**  
**Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.**  
**R. MEYERS,**  
The Corner Store.  
GRAYLING, MICH.

**Latest Magazines.**  
ST. NICHOLAS - For October  
OUTING - " "  
STANDARD - " "  
NICKEL - " "  
NATIONAL - For October  
FRANK LESLIE'S - " "  
CURRENT LITERATURE - " "  
New Books at 25c each:  
"The Span of Life."—"Captain Impudence."—"Saved from the Sea."  
For sale by  
**J. W. SORENSON,**  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**These are Regular ALLOPATHIC REMEDIES** which are prepared on sound principles. Dr. Marchant's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate. Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They are pleasant to take. The form is attractive.  
No. 1. Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, General Debility, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, No. 16. Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Relieves Pain.  
No. 43. Cures Fever, Malaria, Mumps, Chills and Fever.  
No. 7. Cures Debility, Loss of Appetite, Used as a General Tonic.  
No. 42. Cures Calarrh, Measles, Night Sweats, Slight Fever.  
No. 41. Cures Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Waterbrash.  
No. 40. Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.  
No. 28. Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice.  
No. 24. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful Menstruation, Female Complaints.  
No. 23. Cures Cholera Morbus, Convulsions, Colic, Sleeplessness, Nervousness.  
No. 4. Cures Jaundice, Liver Diseases, Worms, Ulcers, Stomatitis, Heavy and Dull Feeling.  
No. 6. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds.  
No. 17. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.  
No. 14. Cures St. Vitus Dance, Nerve Blood, Paralysis, Hysterical Cases.  
No. 19. Cures Constipation, Four Stomach, Dull Feeling, Dizziness, Skin Diseases.  
No. 10. Cures Croup, Cough, Hoarseness.  
No. 5. Cures Dyspepsia, Bileuxness, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Chicken Pox.  
No. 13. Cures Bronchitis, Hysteria, Dysmenorrhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervousness.  
No. 20. Cures Headache, Influenza, Nervousness.  
No. 16. Cures Anemia, Weakness, Run-down, Weakness of System.  
No. 22. Cures Quinsy, Sore Throat, all Throat Troubles.

**Yerington's College,**  
St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year Sept. 27th, 1897. Courses—Teachers', Commercial Short-hand Penmanship, English, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture. Tuition: For any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$16; 36 weeks, \$18. The common Branches (Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography) with private lessons in Music, and all free class drills for above tuition. The common Branches with all free class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$15 a year. Free class drills are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Debating and Particular elementary work. Students may club where they have use of Boarding House, complete, for 30 cents a week, and furnish their own provisions. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Reading, Spelling, Letter Writing, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Debating and Particular elementary work. 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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Joseph's new "Ad." It will pay you.

Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains township, was in town Monday.

Turkey red Table Cloth, 15c per yard, at Joseph's Bazar.

FOR SALE—A small house, cheap. Enquire of E. Sorenson.

213 new students in the Agricultural college. Beats the record.

You can save money by trading at Joseph's Bazar.

FOR RENT—A four room house—Inquire at this office.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town last Saturday, with a load of produce.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Claude Tompkins, of Maple Forest township, was in town last Saturday and purchased a Harrison wagon.

Order the Deliverator of S. H. & Co.

The Ladies' Aid Society realized over \$16.00 from their Chicken Pie Supper.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 23d., at the usual hour.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 23d.

You will find a full line of Stoves, at lowest prices, at Albert Kraus.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

The Y. P. S. C. E. invite you to the Social at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Remember the Social at the Presbyterian church parlors, given by the Y. P. S. C. E., to-morrow evening.

You can get your enlarged pictures at the office of J. K. Wright.

Stewart Sickler, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Monday. He has just purchased a fine horse of A. Emory.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Monday, with the product of his dairy for the past week.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town last Saturday with a load of potatoes and poultry.

A full line of tinware, which will be sold at one third of the regular price, at Joseph's Bazar.

There are unclaimed letters in the Post Office, for Wm. Kellogg and Cannon Lane.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Woods Trueman and wife returned, Saturday, from a visit at Caro and Vassar.

We defy any competition, as our prices are right; come and be convinced. Joseph's Bazar.

Mrs. Carl Wilson returned from a four week's visit with friends at Lansing, Tuesday evening.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

A communication showing the condition of Grove township, will appear next week.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned from Saturday until yesterday. The term will be shorter than usual.

The terms of Circuit Court for next year are changed to March, August and November.

All of our goods are up to the standard, and will be sold for one third less than you can buy them at any other place. Joseph's Bazar.

If you are looking for bargains in Granite Ware and Tin Ware, go to Albert Kraus.

Gaylord merchants claim that their business is better this year than for three or four years past. Who doubts it?

The best place in the state to buy your Fall and Winter Goods at the lowest price, is at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Farmers in Cheboygan county are putting in more wheat this fall than heretofore. The high price at present was the inducement.

Table Oil Cloth, only 10c per yard, at Joseph's Bazar.

Miss Myrtle England, of West Bay City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Lees.

The township board is having the Hose House repainted, J. Panord, artist.

Messrs. Cobb, Neiderer and Charon, of Maple Forest, were in town with potatoes, Monday.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Wm. G. Woodfield came down from Waters, Saturday, for a short visit, returning on the Monday morning train. He made a pleasant call.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 23d., at the usual hour.

An infant child of Julius Rasmussen, who is employed at the planing mill, died Monday and was buried on Tuesday.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Blair returned from their wedding tour, last Friday evening, looking as happy as they are supposed to be.

Mr. Broth, of Beaver Creek, met with a sharp accident, yesterday. A skid flew back, and struck him across the face, nearly cutting off his lower lip.

Deputy Sheriff Sherioan brought down a drunken woodsman, who was making a disturbance at Frederic, Sunday, and lodged him at Chalker's hotel.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch township, was in town Tuesday and made us a pleasant call. He reports an improvement in the health of Mrs. E. D. Waldron.

A. C. Wilcox is bringing his farm and stock to a state of perfection, for which we are glad, as he remembers the poor, and we participate in the surplus.

If there is a better piece of wheat in Michigan than we have on our "worthless plains" farm south of the village, we would like to know where it is.

Misses Jessie and Lottie Owens, of Judge, were down Saturday and Sunday, the guests of Miss Gladys Hadley. Miss Lottie will attend school here this winter.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

L. Ostrander has decided to locate permanently in Lewiston, for the practice of his profession. He stopped here with his family for a visit at his father's.

Mr. Johnson, who purchased the A. Emory farm in Center Plains, is so well pleased with his surroundings that he has purchased the balance of his land and his stock and farming implements.

W. A. Masters has the secret of knowing where the large fish live in School Section Lake, and the knowledge of how to catch them. We are indebted for a fine pickerel from his hook.

We are in receipt of our annual basket of fruit from Henry Funk, of South Branch, consisting of Apples, Peaches and Grapes, which seem to be of finer quality than ever before. They are perfection. Thanks.

County Clerk Hartwick will start for a trip through the "Wild and Woolly West" in about ten days. His first stop will be to visit his brother at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. How far he will go or how long he gone is undecided. The AVALANCHE wishes him a pleasant journey.

Scores of our citizens visited the dam last Sunday to see the schools of speckled trout which had come up stream and were trying to go over the falls of the dam. They would get most to the top when the rushing waters would throw them off their balance and they would spring clear into the air and fall into the seething flood below to try again and again. A shute should be supplied.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICES

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## PERSONAL.

N. P. Salling was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Rolla Brink is clerking at Bay Port, Mich., where he reads the AVALANCHE.

T. Hanson came down from Lewiston, to spend Sunday at home, a week ago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rose drove to Gaylord, last Friday, for a visit with friends in that locality.

Archibald Howse brought down his Separator Tuesday, to thresh the grain on Wm. Fisher's farm.

Dr. W. H. Miles, of Oscoda county brought in a veal for the new market, which dressed about 200 pounds. The right kind to raise.

Oil Vallad, of Maple Forest left his farm work long enough to come to town and have two growing molars removed. He is satisfied with his crops, but does not like the tooth ache.

Archibald Howse walked about the streets very dignified, and it was a question whether it was on account of his big crops on the farm, or because of six nice little bolts on his neck.

Mrs. John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, drove in for a little shopping. Having a new daughter, she ought not to be confined so closely at home and work. She is in much better health than for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. John Malco, of Maple Forest, were in town, Saturday. They feel "pretty well, thank you," over a thousand bushels of potatoes from three acres and a half of land, six hundred bushels of corn, and all crops larger than ever.

Supervisor Wakeley has been attending to his farming this season. He has over fifty bushels of buckwheat, a fine crop of corn and potatoes, and ferage enough to spare, after caring for all his stock, which includes a four year old colt, that is worth big money.

Mrs. T. Webb, of Frederic, was in the last of the week, happy as a queen, realizing that they were home in the best state in the Union. She brought in monstrous specimens of Yellow Globe turnips and Bagas, and says our samples of corn and potatoes are only fair compared with theirs. They will have over six hundred bushels of corn, and are glad to have escaped from Tennessee.

Shall it be 16 to 1? Silver men say yes, gold men say no. But all who have used it, whether gold or silver men, concede that Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup is superior to all others as it is to a—For sale by L. Fournier.

Another Fine Volume,

Standard books are ever welcome when they come to us in forms and bindings representing all the embellishments of the art of bookmaking. Such a book is Ridpath's History of the United States, published by the Dominion Company, Chicago, a copy of which has just come to our desk. The contents are well arranged, the illustrations are fine, the print is clear and neat and the binding superb. The Dominion Company is forging to the front as the leading western publishing house, making a specialty of fine subscription books.

What it Means.

When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if purchaser is not satisfied with the results, we will refund the purchase price. These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years, and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at Fournier's Drug Store.

The first Thanksgiving Dinner was celebrated in this country two hundred and seventy-six years ago, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole American army was present—it numbered twenty men. Miles Standish, the backward lover of Priscilla, sat at the feast, while Priscilla served at the tables. The story will appear in the November issue of the Ladies Home Journal. Here Indians and Whites sat down together by the tables set in the woods, and enjoyed the roast turkey, beechnuts, clam chowder, fish, salad, cakes, fruit and other delicacies provided. It was at this historic dinner that the first oysters were served. The illustrations of the article show Portraits of the pilgrim fathers.

Working Women's Home Association.

21 Peoria St., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11th '98.

Our Working Woman's Home Association used Foley's Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it to-day. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. We wish you all possible success, sincerely yours, LAURA G. FRYSON, Bus. Mgr. For sale by L. Fournier.

Last Tuesday was a red letter day for the F. & A. M. lodges in this section. A school of instruction was held here by Hon. Arthur M. Clark, Grand Lecturer. Over thirty visiting members were present from Lewiston, Gaylord, Vanderbilt, Roscommon, West Branch and West Bay City. The 1st degree was given Geo. Sheldon, of Lewiston, and the 3rd degree was conferred on Carl P. Mickelson, of Grayling. A sumptuous banquet was given in the evening by the Eastern Star Chapter of this place which was most enjoyable and fully appreciated. All speak in high terms of the arrangements of the new hall.

# THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT  
WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR  
GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU  
ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,  
GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily, Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Mrs. R. Hanson, of Grayling, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. Bauman, has returned to Grayling.—Lewiston Journal.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Another Fine Volume,

Standard books are ever welcome when they come to us in forms and bindings representing all the embellishments of the art of bookmaking. Such a book is Ridpath's History of the United States, published by the Dominion Company, Chicago, a copy of which has just come to our desk. The contents are well arranged, the illustrations are fine, the print is clear and neat and the binding superb. The Dominion Company is forging to the front as the leading western publishing house, making a specialty of fine subscription books.

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SYRUP  
TAR  
Wild Cherry  
FOR COUGHS AND CHRONIC  
BRONCHITIS,  
HOARSENESS,  
LOSS OF VOICE,  
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,  
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

For Sale by L. FOURNIER,

DEALER IN—  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,  
Grayling, Michigan.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded by competent druggists.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Belden, of Oscoda county came up Tuesday to trade. They are more than pleased with the farm and crops this season.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. FOURNIER, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Mrs. Abbie Comer, nee Vanzant, who was one of Grayling's girls in the earlier days, is here from her home near Port Huron, the guest of Mrs. Geo. Comer and Mrs. M. Taylor.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Cough King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. FOURNIER, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

# PRICES NO OBJECT!

Goods must be sold.

Watch our smoke, and you will see what Bargains we are going to give.

Men's 75c Shirts and Drawers, 50c	Men's Mackintoshes, 2.27
" Woolen Socks, heavy, 15c	" Fancy Bows, 19c
" Fine Wool Hose, 15c	" BK Bows, two for 25c
" Caps, worth 50c, at 35c	Extra heavy Pillows, each 45c
" Suspenders, 10c	All wool Serges, 22 1/2c
" Unlaundered Shirts, 37c	Ladies all wool S. & D., each 69c

Prices on all Men's Shoes reduced. Come and see our new line.

Boys Sweaters, large collars, 35c	Patent Curling Irons, 9c
" Wool Sweaters, 89c	Ladies Fancy Purses, 18c
Childrens Fancy Hats, 15c	" Hose, heavy, 20c
Pins, per paper, 1c	" Dakota Hats, all shades, 89c
Thrader, 3 spools for 10c	Pair of Good Shears, 25c
Good Hair Brush, 15c	Ribbons at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8c, yard

Prices reduced on all Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Ladies, and Children's Combination Suits, from 50c up	Roman Striped Ribbons, 10c up
Ladies BK Hose Supporters, 22c	Lambs Wool Socks for Ladies, Misses and Children, from 15c up
Buttermilk Soap, per cake 5c	
Cold Cream Soap, per cake 5c	

Come and see us for good bargains. Big line of Ladies' and Children's Jackets. Ladies Wrappers all at Slaughter Prices.

JOE ROSENTHAL,  
One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat,  
CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

D. M. Kneeland went to West Branch Friday, where he purchased two teams of horses for the M. & H. Lumber Co.—Lewiston Journal.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr8-11

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A special teacher's examination will be held at the Court House in Grayling, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21st and 22d, 1897.

FLORA M. MARVIN,

Dr. W. M. Wemp has located at Fenton, and directs that the AVALANCHE be sent to him there.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The AVALANCHE

The Twice-a-Week

Detroit Free Press

For only \$1.60.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be MICHIGAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. It is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is almost equal to a daily paper. Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Avalanche" and 104 copies of the "Free Press" for only \$1.60, which makes the cost of the papers to you about One Cent per Copy.

A 500-Page Book Free!

The Free Press

ALMANAC AND

Weather Forecast for 1898.

Correct. Concise. Complete.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects statistical, official, historical, political and agricultural. Likewise a book of religious fact and general practical directions on every day affairs of office, home and farm. A copy of this book will be sent to all subscribers immediately and sending 15 cents additional for mailing expenses, making \$1.75 in all.

The book will be published about December 25th, 1897, it being impossible to get it out earlier, on account of getting complete records of 1897 events. Copies of the book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay but take advantage of this remarkable liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year for \$1.60 and you can have a copy of the book by sending 15c additional. Address

THE AVALANCHE,

GRAYLING, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

8:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 1:00 P. M.

4:20 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:30 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 10:30 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.

12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives at Bay City 1:35 A. M.; Detroit, 7:50 A. M.

9:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 6:45 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Arr. 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CAMPBELL,

Local Ticket Agr. Grayling.

CHANDLER

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

From All Points In

MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO

LIMA, FINDLAY,

DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS,

CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

SOLID TRAINS each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address, D. B. TRACY, North Pass. Agr. Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich. Tour Bazaar, Dist. Passenger Agr. 3 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agr. Carey Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MUNN & CO.

361 Broadway, New York.

50 YEARS



# The Indian, Walla Tonka, came back to be shot.



ONE of the striking features of the baseball world during the past season was the playing of a team composed exclusively of Indians from the Indian Territory. One of them attracted more than usual attention by his unusual skill in playing, and many came to the conclusion that he was the equal of some crack players. His name was Walla Tonka. He had a peculiar history. It was as true as it was romantic. An Indian's verbal promise is said to be as good as the white man's written contract. This has certainly been verified in the case of Walla Tonka. Three years ago Walla Tonka attended a green corn dance at Ultima Thule in the Choctaw Nation, near the Arkansas line. There he met a beautiful Indian maiden named Tookah Ingamora, who completely captured the affections of the young brave. He fell madly in love with her. He determined to claim her for his own. But he learned that he had a rival. He bore the euphonious name of Eagle Eye. It appears that he was more favorably received by the dusky maiden than Walla Tonka. But this did not deter him in his resolve. He offered Tookah's father thirty-five ponies for his daughter. To his consternation he found out that his rival had been there ahead of him and the deal had been closed. This was too much for poor Walla Tonka. He determined on revenge.

In an unguarded moment he shot his rival through the heart. The excitement was intense. Walla Tonka was brought before a judge selected from among the tribe, tried and sentenced to be shot. While the trial was in progress the condemned man was given three years in which to make his arrangements for death. He was not cast into prison, but was let go on his parole of honor that he would return to receive the sentence imposed by the court. No one who knew the brave doubted that he would return to be executed. Not long after the killing of his rival, Walla Tonka went again to the father of the maiden and renewed his suit. The old warrior was willing and agreed that the wedding should take place. His daughter was beginning to forget her dead lover and to admire the bravery of Walla Tonka. Walla and Tookah lived together happily for three years. During this time Walla had become a proficient baseball player and was earning a handsome salary. He was a faithful husband and provided liberally for his companion. They lived in a little cottage in the heart of the Indian country, and while they must have often thought of the coming doom for Walla, there was no visible sign of anything but happiness. At last the day arrived when Walla should be shot. His wife was inconsolable. Having arranged as well as he could for the future, he bade her an affectionate farewell and started for the place of execution. No guards accompanied him. He went alone. A great crowd had assembled. His approach was the signal for many manifestations of approval. After blindfolding him, his hands were tied behind him. A breast was bared and a small piece of white paper placed over the heart. The next instant there was the sharp crack of a rifle and the murder of Eagle Eye was avenged.—St. Louis Republic.

## EDITOR WITHOUT ARMS.

Wonderful Power of a Man Who Is Sorely Afflicted.

One of the most remarkable newspaper men in the world and perhaps the most remarkable is Aaron Smith, editor of the Mount Pleasant Times-Review of Texas. He writes his articles with his toes or with the pen held in

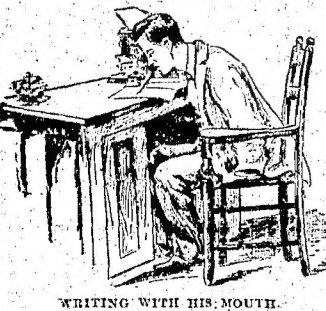


TYPEWRITING WITH HIS TOES.

his mouth, nor does he consider this achievement as at all extraordinary. Mr. Smith is a native of Miller County, Arkansas, and was born without arms. He acquired the gift of using his feet for hands early and as naturally as other children learn to use their hands. When quite small he learned to feed himself with his feet and at the age of 7 had learned to write. About this time he entered school, standing at the head of his classes. He was no less at home on the playground, where he engaged in games of marbles, croquet and ball, becoming an expert in marbles and croquet.

At an early age he began to map out a course of life and to realize the importance of a thorough education. Want of funds, however, prevented more than a high school education, but he afterwards finished the courses of philosophy and logic and others at home. To this fund of knowledge he has added by extensive reading.

Mr. Smith's boyhood days were spent in Moss County, Texas. He moved to Mount Pleasant, Texas, in November, 1898, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar the following spring at the age of 20. Success attended his efforts from the first. He built up a good law practice, and his ability as a lawyer attracted immediate recognition. He was particularly strong in his arguments before a jury. In September, 1898, he formed the idea that the newspaper business offered a more inviting field to one of his physical disabilities and, finding the Mount Pleasant Times-Review for sale, purchased



WRITING WITH HIS MOUTH.

He has managed it with great success, making it one of the best county papers in Texas. All this time he has taken an active interest in politics. In 1894 he was the Democratic nominee for county judge and was a member from Tarrant County of the State Democratic convention in 1890, which elected delegates to the Chicago conven-

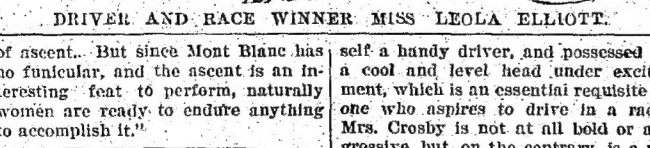
## MAID WHO DRIVES TROTTERS.

Miss Elliott, Champion of Her Sex as a Woman Jockey, in a Race.

While it has been of common occurrence for women to participate in races here and there over the country during the last few years, it usually has been their practice to drive either to wagon, a four-wheeled vehicle, or to cart. At the Taunton fair, in the fall of 1870, Miss Julia Woodard, a young lady of twenty, drove in competition, with several gentlemen for prizes to be given to the best family horse. Miss Woodard drove a top buggy, and was awarded a prize. In Kansas, some three years ago, a woman campaigned a stable of several trotters, but although she was the active manager, and often drove the horses in their work, she did not drive in the races. At South Farmington, for several years past, the management of the fair annually held there has given a purse for which only women drivers were eligible to compete, and the race has always been one of the most interesting of any on the program. The majority of those who have driven in these races have been married women, driving to light road wagons or to carts, no special style of dress being demanded for the occasion.

So far as the writer knows, Mrs. I. P. Crosby, who is the owner of Cape Cod farm, was the first woman to mount the sulky just like a man and drive in races, which she did some two or three years ago. She proved herself a handy driver, and possessed of a cool and level head under excitement, which is an essential requisite to one who aspires to drive in a race. Mrs. Crosby is not at all bold or aggressive, but, on the contrary, is a retiring, modest little woman, who loves horses. Last year Mrs. Harriet Winch of Middlebury, Vt., drove to cart at many of the large fairs throughout New England, the fast pacer Major Wonder, and it was an easy task for Mrs. Winch to drive the steady-going follow miles around 2:12.

It has remained for the season of 1897, however, and the state of Maine, to give the full-fledged horse race where all the drivers were women, the horses latched to sulks, and the fair sex barred from no right extended to men under the rules of racing. It was at Pittsfield, Me., that these women drove their initial race, and here, as at the state fair at Lewiston, Miss Leola Elliott, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of a farmer, who lives in Orlent, Aroostock county, was the winner, although Mrs. Crosby, who won second money, drove the fastest mile of the race, which was in 2:25 1/2. Of the four women drivers, all but Miss Elliott are married. Mrs. Mary Wood-



DRIVEN AND RACE WINNER MISS LEOLA ELLIOTT.

of ascent. But since Mont Blanc has no funicular, and the ascent is an interesting feat to perform, naturally women are ready to endure anything to accomplish it.

Mrs. Rorer's Cafe Parfait.

In making cafe parfait the cream may be flavored with chocolate, vanilla or strawberry, the parfait taking the name of the flavoring. Use good, thick cream, very cold; add to it half a pound of powdered sugar, and a gill of black coffee; mix thoroughly; stand the basin in a pan of cracked ice, and with a wire egg-beater beat to a froth. This will take about five minutes. Put the mixture into a mold, put on the lid, cover the joint with a piece of waxed paper; pack it in coarse salt and ice, and stand aside for two hours. Or it may be packed in the freezer and served in tumblers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A man with a bicycle has the same feeling toward a professional bicycle thief that a mother has toward kidnappers.

We find that the reporter who writes the obituary notices is always in first class trim for writing a complimentary marriage notice.

## DESTROYS A MILLION DAILY.

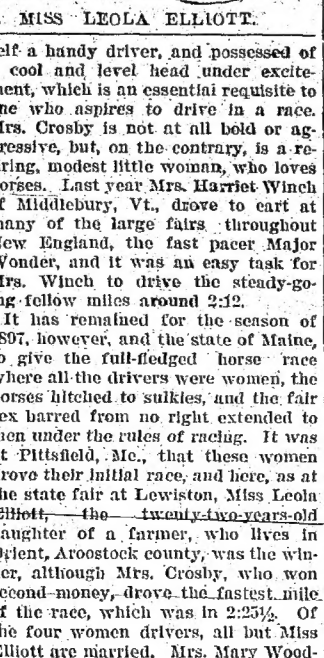
Uncle Sam Grinds Bank Notes and Greenbacks Into Pulp.

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars; he liberally tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money—genuine banknotes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred and one-thousand dollar notes are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mushy substance."

"Whenever a piece of paper money becomes soiled or torn it may be presented to the United States treasury and redeemed. Sooner or later every note that circulates among the people becomes unfit for further service, for it is bound to become dirty or mutilated by constant handling, and the United States government stands ready to give the holder of such a new note in exchange for it; or, in other words, the government will redeem it."

"The majority of the clerks employed in this important department of the government are women, many of whom are the most expert money-counters and counterfeit detectors in the world. In fact, only experts can properly perform the work that is required, for not only must the soiled and mutilated money be accurately and rapidly counted, but all counterfeit notes must be detected and thrown out. When we consider that some counterfeiters can so cleverly imitate genuine money that their spurious notes will circulate through the country without detection, and are not discovered until they are finally turned into the treasury, some idea of the proficiency of these experts can be gained, especially when we bear in mind that these notes are often so worn that the imprint on them can scarcely be deciphered. It not infrequently happens that these bad notes are detected simply by the feel of them, which, in some cases, is the only way of discovering the fraud; for while a counterfeit may occasionally suc-

ceed in so perfectly imitating the design of a note as to mislead even an expert, it is next to impossible for him to counterfeit the paper used by the government."



GRINDS UP A MILLION A DAY.

## FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

Trimmed Skirts Are More and More in Evidence. The Woman Who Must Practice Economy Finds Small Comfort in Late Fall Fashions.

Styles of the Season.

New York correspondence:

AVOR for skirt trimming grows more and more pronounced, and the rules as to it are as steadily increasing in friskiness. The earliest of the trimmed skirts were put forward in a tentative way, and when it was found that women liked them, it was soon announced that to be really correct the ornamentation of skirt and bodice should match. A little later harmony between the two was all that was demanded, and now, just as we have supplied ourselves with dresses whose skirts and yokes are trimmed alike, up pops a preference by exquisite dressers for ornamentation that is so nearly alike as to be in effect a match, yet that is of different construction. This surely is splitting hairs, but it is done by just those women whose clothes are always getting copied. An example of this is shown in the first picture, which shows the after or reception dress of prairie-green faille. On the front of its bodice, whose back was plain, was a V-shaped plastron of heavy lace, the stock col-

lar being to match. Next this came a wide tuck of the goods bordered with a narrow ruffle edged with dark green, and then followed a band of seven tucks edged with a wider frill. This trimming was repeated on the sleeve puffs, but the pointed panels on the skirt, though they had the same appearance as the bodice trimmings, were imitated by means of ruffles and bias folds. Really it was a distinction with but the slightest degree of difference, but the gown's maker pointed to it as a mark of the highest excellence, something quite superior to exactly matched trimmings, for which she admitted stylishness.

As soon as the start toward trimmed skirts was effected, the designers seemed to be free of all fear that such garments would be rejected because of their weight. This was shown by the nature of the trimmings they used. The rush for tucking almost had a Niagara



ONE GAY AND TWO SUBDUED PROMENADERS.

a plaid skirt. Matching is very far from a job-and-a-half-sister-he-beeing to few figures. However, when plaids are very fashionable, there are plenty of women of sufficient daring to have skirts of them. In the gown put in the second sketch, skirt, bodice and sleeves—all were Scotch plaid suitings. The bodice was fitted at the shoulders, was slightly gathered in the waist and fastened at the side beneath a furry jabot of white mousseline.

It is daring, indeed, that plans a plaid skirt to accompany a bodice of solid color, and that a bright one, but these brilliant rigs dot the fashionable promenade, and one is put in the pictured group. The plaid was a red and green woolen stuff, and the jacket was red cloth. A band of the goods belted the jacket in back and the whole garment, including the wired collar, was lined with white satin. From between its fronts pushed a very fluffy jabot of the third lace that trimmed a sleeveless white silk vest. Bright hued skirt rigs like this are apt to make the observer think that spring has come before winter has set in, yet they are attractive and are entirely correct. In a way they prove that their wearers have wardrobes of considerable size, for no woman would do so striking a rig very often.

The remaining two promenaders of this picture are more subdued. The middle dress was biscuit-colored tulle, en stuffs, and was singular because of its basque effect, which was wholly a matter of trimming. Velvet ribbon was used for it, extending down the skirt's front, breadth, and ribbon was also put upon the crossed breasted collar and belt of the blouse, with which was a chemise of brown satin veiled with brown chiffon. In the remaining costume the cut of the bodice was the point of novelty, and there was also a new touch in a girlish effect gained with two rows of black braid on the skirt and two others on the bodice. The tails of the slashed jacket buttoned at the waist, and braid trimmed jacket and sleeves, but the under portion and collar were without ornamentation. The goods was blue serge.



WHERE MATCHING BECOMES A TERROR.

voar to it, for wearers took to it quite as readily as the dressmakers did. Yet besides being extravagantly wasteful of material, this method of making increases the weight of a skirt very materially. The tucking still continues in favor, but a relief as to weight has arrived in a cloth in tucked effect that is sold by the yard. It is really correct, but when made up the effect of tucking is almost exact. Entire costumes are made of such material, and ox-blood red is a favorite color. Because of its reduction of weight, this make-believe tuck should be heartily welcomed.

In all this the woman who must practice economy finds small comfort, but by a new wrinkle of silk undershirts she is benefited. A consequence of this new fancy is that instead of shaking her head sadly over the silk skirt "all gone in no time," as she once did, she merely takes off its ruffles. This because the skirt is cleverly devised in economy. The ruffle removed may be of delicate silk muslin with its many frillings at the edge and as much lace and embellishment of ribbon bows as you wish, and it buttons on to the silk skirt under a narrow frill of the silk planned to conceal the buttons. The right sort of skirt comes with a change

of trills; one of black net with satin ribbons of all colors run in, one of satin, another of silk grenadine, and yet another of chiffon to be worn a few times and then discarded altogether. So, you see, one petticoat will serve for several occasions; with one frill will be suitable for dressy wear; with a demure ruffle will be all right with the tailor gown, while still another ruffle will bring it into harmony with an especial gown. These petticoats are expensive, naturally, but what is the matter with making over your old silk skirt, which is, after all, only worn at the hem, and supplying it with your



TRIMMING THAT IS STILL PERMISSIBLE.

own hands with the desired set of adjustments?

In the current vogue for plaids, too, there is small comfort for saving folk. Matching it means waste of material, and failure at getting a perfect match means a dreadful blotch. But the goods are fascinating, and many women are buying them. One of the most swagger uses to which a plaid velvet can be put is to have it in a Russian blouse, though such a garment is one that no one but a sylph ought dare to wear. Yet the sylph looks a dream in such a blouse. Plaids for this use are brilliant, roman stripe plaids are especially in favor, and the skirt should be of plaid cloth in one of the darker shades found in the plaid. When all is said and done it is a risky matter to attempt



ONE GAY AND TWO SUBDUED PROMENADERS.

It is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something," said the enthusiastic kindergarten. "As far as I have noticed," said the mother of six, "it is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Batterton Banged—No, mum, it's ag in me phynaps I chop agg wood for ye I cook me breakfast with but of you're a mild fer cook it on dat gas stove, I'll break de iron-clad rules 'I de astogashun I b'longs to, an' turn on de gas.—Puck.

"I may have bitten off more than I can chew," remarked the bo-constructor, as the young gazelle disappeared within its capacious jaws; "but, thank fortune, I don't have to chew." And it curled itself up for a six-weeks nap.—Chicago Tribune.

He—Er—these stories your father tells about the things he saw out West, you know. She—Well? He—Ought I to laugh at their improbability and make him think I am smart, or ought I to pretend that I believe them?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Cyclist—I always get nervous when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me. Second Cyclist—So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire.—Spare Moments.

Torne Tatters—Uv course it's none uv my business, pard, but wuz you ever married? Rambling Rubie—No! Wot makes you ask? Torpe Tatters—Why, I was wonderin' how you ever acquired dat ha' it uv sleepin' wit yer hands in yer pockets.—Puck.

"Colonel, we are intending to erect an artistic drinking-place in the center of the park, and thought perhaps you might subscribe a small sum." "The project is sheer nonsense, sir. Do you imagine to an instant that the city will grant a license?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"These stripes," sighed the convict, "make a man feel small." The kind woman who had come into the darksome place to cheer him smiled radiant. "Only think," she urged, "how much smaller they would make you if they ran up and down your suit."—Detroit Free Press.

Stern Parent—Well, sir, I don't know as I am particularly desirous of becoming your father-in-law, young man! Cholly Seeker—Er—oh—I never ever thought of that. You w-wouldn't be my father-in-law, would you? I guess w-well. Her the er—er—matter done; g-good d-day.—Truth.

She—I would like a marriage license. He—Well, er—madam, but it is customary for the gentleman to— She—Not in this case—the gentleman can't come. He objected, and for a time it looked as if there wasn't going to be any wedding. He'll be able to be around to-morrow; so you can just give it to me.—Judge.



ONE GAY AND TWO SUBDUED PROMENADERS.

Clara—Are you not afraid, Maud, to marry old Doderly? I hear he gets horribly jealous without any cause. Maud—Don't be anxious, dear; I'll take care he never does that.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Two hours of sleep before midnight are better than four after that hour." "Fiddlesticks! Two hours of sleep after one in the morning are better than all the others."—West Union Gazette.

"Bless my soul!" cried the shade, as he entered the golden gates and they gave him a trumpet. "I never learned to play this thing!" "That's the reason you're here," remarked St. Peter.—Bazar.

Reporter—Well, I got the great Dr. Slasher to sign that article for next Sunday's edition. Editor—Good! But what kept you so long? Reporter—Why, the idiot wanted to read it. Judge.

"My wife is rearing Bobby very carefully. When he is disobedient he goes to bed without his dinner." "Isn't that rather severe?" "No, he always carries his dinner up to him."—Chicago Record.

Wheeler (who hides a Lightning)—You ought to get a lock for that wheel. Scoorcher (who rides a Blue Streak)—Think so? Wheeler—Yes. Some one might steal it for the lamp.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mikey Dorian—Hello, Bill! How did you like being a caddy? Billy Nolan—Ah, I didn't like it at all, at all. First de feller, he towld me ter kape me eye on de ball, den he gave me de ball in de eye.—Bazar.

"Do I get my riparian rights with this wheel?" asked the lady of language. "Get what?" asked the clerk, surprised into rude abruptness. "Riparian rights, I said. Do you repair it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Rouser—How accurately are the hills of a nation reflected in the breasts of her loyal sons. Watson—What do you mean? Rouser—Take me, for instance. I'm desperately in need of more revenue.—Philadelphia North American.

"So that young man says he would lay his fortune at your feet?" said Mabel's father. "Yes," said Mabel. "But he hasn't done so." "No." "And perhaps you can tell why?" "I guess, father, that he hasn't had it told, yet."—Washington Star.

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Caring for the Teeth.

Do not eat, or do not feed your children on, white bread, which is deficient in phosphates, and causes the teeth to crumble. A little hard food requiring thorough mastication should be taken at every meal. The teeth should be brushed both night and morning. Avoid sweets. Drink at least two quarts of water a day—a glass the first thing in the morning, another the last thing before going to bed, the remaining quantity between meals. Consult a good dentist about every six months.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sun at Sea.

Smith—Did many of the passengers go to hear Dr. Fourtly preach in the main cabin this morning? Brown—Yes, but most of them left when he announced his text. "What was it?" "Cast thy bread upon the waters."—Life.

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What Is Worn.

White silk hose are now made incriminated with fine patterns of Valenciennes or Malines lace.

On the early autumn hats white seem to have a preference. Dressy hats are still trimmed under the brim.

The Russian or blouse jacket is to be worn with all winter and will be seen in dress waists coats of cloth and more expensive ones of fur.

Some of Worth's prettiest creations this year have rows and rows of white or pale-color chiffon ruffles, with tiny silk edgings of the same shade. Black velvet, plumes also are favorites. Flounces must be very carefully treated to be a success.







## SUNSHINE.

Look out, look out, my little maid,  
The rain is falling fast,  
And all the sky with gathering shade  
Of cloud is overcast.  
"Oh, mother dear! big drops I hear  
Beat on the window pane;  
But in the sky a light I spy,  
Of sunshine in the rain."

The clouds rolled by, out broke the  
rays,  
Glinting athwart the shower,  
Setting the rain drops all ablaze,  
Like pearls on leaf and flower.  
"Oh, mother dear! the heaven is clear,  
The sky is blue again;  
The air is bright with jewelled light  
Of sunshine in the rain."

The ripening years passed o'er the  
maid  
Since that sweet summer-ide;  
The girl is now a matron staid,  
With children by her side,  
When round her life the clouds grow  
thick,  
Of sorrow and of pain,  
She knows from heaven that light is  
given,  
Like sunshine in the rain.

## His First Love.

BY A. BROWN LEE.

They were sitting in Bryce's luxu-  
rious chambers—a party of men whom  
business or pleasure had kept in town  
during the festive season, or who had  
not had sufficient inducements offered  
them to quit it. Bryce was laying  
down the law concerning The Flirting  
Woman in his own dogmatic way.

"A woman who flirts," he announced,  
in a tone of absolute finality, "a woman  
who deliberately plays with a man's  
heart for her own amusement is  
capable of anything—anything! from  
pocket-picking to murder."

The men seated around the table ex-  
changed covert smiles. It was a joke  
of old standing amongst them that  
Bryce had been flitted by his first and  
only love—hence this particular bee in  
his bonnet, his confirmed bachelor-  
hood and unchivalrous attitude to-  
ward the fairer half of creation. Gor-  
don, a slim young barrister, took up  
the cudgels on behalf of the sex.

"Granted," he said, with an engag-  
ing drawl, "that a woman has no more  
right to tamper with a man's heart  
than with his banking account, but  
you would never get the dear creature  
to understand the principle of the  
thing. Scores of women, who would  
not stoop to wrong you of a halfpenny,  
would break your heart without com-  
punction, out of sheer fun and kitten-  
ish perversity."

Bryce shot a glance at the speaker—  
his dark eyes flashing with the vindic-  
tive bitterness that the subject always  
roused in him.

"I say," he reiterated, with harsh  
emphasis, "that a deliberate flirt is  
capable of anything."

"Yaas, dear fellow," drawled Gordon,  
sweetly, "we all heard you. Only—you  
can't prove it."

"Can't!"

"No. You assume, what is mani-  
festly unfair, that a woman who is  
guilty of one trifling weakness is ca-  
pable of all—i. e., in fact, utterly unprin-  
ciple. You can't make it good. How  
would you stand yourself, judged by  
the same slap-dash rule? And they  
do say, don't they, that flirting girls  
make the best wives?"

"Would you care to run the risk?"  
asked his host, with a grim laugh.  
Gordon shrugged his shoulders. "In  
my humble opinion," he said, lightly,  
"the risk is inevitable—the results a  
matter of degree."

A general laugh followed this pre-  
cocious statement.

"What do you say, Ives?" demanded  
Bryce of a silent, keen-eyed man, "You  
are acquainted with the Indian variety  
of the tribe—you ought to know a  
little about the subject."

Ives shook his head. "I'm no judge,"  
he said, diffidently. "I have been up-  
country too long, and flirtation is a  
lost art in the remote stations—men  
can't very well flirt with each other.  
My principal experience of our fair ex-  
ports was during the Mutiny, and that  
is not exactly an honest test, you will  
agree."

"Why not?" sneered Bryce.

Ives looked at him a little curiously  
before replying. "You men who sit at  
home at ease," he remarked, quietly,  
"rarely seem to grasp the intense grue-  
some-ness of fighting. Flirtation never  
stands that fiery ordeal. Love, real  
love, the genuine article, thrives and  
blossoms under the strangest condi-  
tions and in the grimmest scenes—its  
countenances wither at the first breath  
of a hostile cannon. Did you ever pic-  
ture your ideal flirt—the woman with  
no good in her—in a beleaguered fort,  
among the unspeakable horrors of a  
siege—where the enemy's shells keep  
crashing through the walls in quite un-  
expected places, and the groans of  
wounded men are the least alarming  
sounds? I thought not. I could tell  
you a story of a flirt I knew," he went  
on, twirling the stem of his glass  
round and round between his fingers.  
"It may interest you. I don't think  
it will bore you. Did any of you know  
Jack Reeves?"

A subdued murmur of assent passed  
round. Jack Reeves was dead. Ives  
eyes were on his glass, and he did not  
see the dark, painful flush that crept  
slowly over his host's face, nor the  
ashen pallor that succeeded it.

"You know how he died, of course?"

"We heard," said one of the men,  
with a slight effort, "that he and his  
wife were killed at the taking of some  
out-or-the-way fort by the rebels. It  
was a most deplorable affair."

"It was. I was in it."

"You?" exclaimed Gordon. "It was  
reported that every one of the de-  
fenders was killed."

I dare say. It was not always easy  
to make out accurate reports just then—  
survivors had a disorderly knack of  
turning up, wounded and half-starved,  
after the dispatches had been sent  
home. I ought to have been killed, no  
doubt; but I was knocked over in the  
thick of the last struggle, and fairly  
buried beneath a pile of rebel corpses.  
That saved me, I believe. The relief  
party we had been waiting for arrived  
on the scene half an hour too late.  
They routed the mutineers, and paid  
the last tribute of respect to their dead  
friends, and the men who meant to  
bury me brought me round again in-

stead. But enough of that—it is not  
an experience to linger over.

"We were quite a nice little party at  
Jussulphur before the row broke out. I  
was down on a visit to Jack. He had  
been home on furlough the year be-  
fore, and brought a wife back with  
him. She was the most desperate flirt  
I ever met. Not one of those spar-  
kling, piquant creatures whom one in-  
stinctively expects to have some fun  
with, but a daughter of the gods, di-  
vinely fair." A calm, statuesque beau-  
ty, with an oval face, grandly chieled  
features, a perfect mouth and wonder-  
ful, luminous gray eyes.

"Old Major Gardner, who was in  
command of the garrison, hated the  
sight of her. I soon found out why.  
She never descended to frivolity, or  
let men render her conspicuous by  
their attentions, but she would listen  
by the hour while a man poured out  
his hopes, his ambitions, his  
hopes, his aspirations, his yearnings after  
the ideal, and any other beautiful sen-  
timent he happened to possess, and she  
would watch the heart out of him  
with the subtle, exquisite sympathy  
that lurked in her marvelous eyes, and  
in the curves of her wistful, perfect  
lips. And then, some day, the un-  
lucky wretch would lose his head, and  
she—she would lift her delicate eye-  
brows incredulously and freeze him  
into nothingness."

"Then the crash came. I won't bore  
you by going into that—it is ancient  
history now—but I should like to tell  
you how that woman died. For five  
weeks she held the tiny fort against a  
horde of rebels, and our slender garri-  
son thinned daily."

"The mutineers knew their business  
thoroughly, thanks to our careful  
training. They planted their batteries  
on the roofs of neighboring houses and  
kept up a deadly fire on the fort. The  
havoc their shells wrought was fright-  
ful. Strong men were killed at their  
posts. Poor wretches who lay moan-  
ing in the 'hospital room' were hurled  
into eternity, together with the mis-  
labeled women who bent over them,  
and the bodies were hastily buried in  
the compound after dark. Day by day  
our ranks thinned, and the situation  
became, if possible, more serious. We  
had got a messenger sent off to the  
nearest station for assistance, but we  
never knew whether he had got safe  
ly through the enemy's lines, nor  
whether he had found the other forts  
in the same plight as our own."

"It was a hideous experience. And  
through all the horror and carnage  
Mrs. Reeves passed calmly and serenely  
—like some fair star shining amid  
black clouds. In that terrible crisis,  
with that awful, palpable shadow of  
death hanging over us, all the false-  
hoods of her nature seemed to slip away  
from her like an ugly mask, leaving  
only what was good, and womanly and  
true. Nothing daunted her, nothing  
sickened her. She went to and fro  
among the men, looking after their  
comfort, cheering the despondent, al-  
ways brave and hopeful herself, and  
inflicting others with her brightness."

"Her care for the wounded was most  
unwearied. She seemed to feel no  
fatigue where they were concerned,  
tended them without a thought of the  
risk she often ran from flying bullets  
and other missiles. Their own moth-  
ers and sisters could not have done  
more for them than she did—or done it  
in a sweeter way. When food ran short  
she evolved meals for us out of most  
unpromising materials, and lived on  
the same bare rations as the rest, in  
spite of our protests."

"The men simply worshipped the  
ground she walked over, and would  
have followed the forlornest of forlorn  
hopes at her bidding. The Major's  
views concerning her underwent a  
complete alteration. I saw him once  
dash his hand furiously across his eyes  
as he watched her supporting the head  
of a poor fellow dying of a gunshot  
wound, and whispering gentle words  
into his ear. I think he foresaw the  
end from the beginning; though true  
old buldog that he was—he never ad-  
mitted it. The odds were too great  
even for British pluck and valor—un-  
less help came soon."

"The fort was a queer, rambling lit-  
tle affair, with a detached tower rising  
from an angle of the compound. Jack  
and I shared the same watch at night  
on the tower roof. Long watches they  
were, as we grew short-handed, and  
weirdly still the nights seemed after  
the hideous din of the day time—a  
cold, tense stillness, only broken by  
the howling of the jackals in the mu-  
lals and the comparatively musical  
cries of the rebel sentries. And al-  
ways, when we had been at our posts  
a little while, we would see her glid-  
ing toward us, shadowy and ethereal  
in the starlight—for the stars came out  
and shone down as serenely on us  
as on the most peaceful of our garrisons  
a month before. Years seemed to have  
elapsed since then! And she would  
slip her hand through Jack's arm and  
lay her cheek against his sleeve, and  
watch with us—silent and intent as we  
were ourselves. There was no need  
for speech between those two. In the  
presence of the death angel things  
clearly marvelous. All their former  
differences dropped out of sight, for-  
gotten and forgotten. Only their love  
remained, and if ever a man and woman  
understood each other, they did. They  
could read each other's hearts  
without a word spoken on either side."

"She made it up to Jack then. She  
never hindered him or unsteadyed his  
nerves with tears and lamentations;  
she was the truest, bravest helpmeet  
man ever had. Once, near the end,  
when she thought herself unobserved,  
I saw her lay her head down on his  
shoulder and cry quietly. And I saw  
the great tears rolling down his face  
as he bent over her—but I don't be-  
lieve it was a case of 'white feather'  
with either of them."

"Well, to cut it short, when the last  
day came, there were less than a dozen  
of us left—seven Englishmen, three of  
the faithful Sikhs, and Mrs. Reeves.  
Our position was practically hopeless.  
The Sepoys had taken the fort build-  
ings after a lot of stubborn fighting  
and heavy loss on our side. Only the  
isolated tower remained in our pos-  
session, and to say that we were 'in-  
trenched' in that picturesque, but high-  
ly inconvenient, building would be a  
fine bit of poetic license. We were  
boxed in like rats in a trap. The en-  
emy was, as the doctors say, 'merely a  
question of time, unless help came,  
and of that we had begun to despair.  
It had become plain to us that our  
situation was, in all probability, the  
rule, and not the exception, and that  
the country must be in a state of re-  
volt. We went about with grim faces,

In these days. We knew that we were  
doomed, but we meant to exact a high  
price for our lives, and had no notion  
of hurrying the final issue. The mu-  
tineers, to do them justice, were in no  
pressing hurry either. They ap-  
preciated the race sufficiently to  
know that a handful of half-starved  
and desperate Englishmen were likely  
to prove dangerous at close quarters,  
and they showed no indecent haste to  
come in and finish off the dying lion.  
"They had us safe, and waited a day  
or two, with the patience of an ex-  
perienced grizzly bear sitting under his  
victim's bough—not venturing into the  
compound within range of our fire, but  
contenting themselves with shooting at  
us from the fort buildings. But  
when that last day dawned, we knew  
our time had come. There were un-  
mistakable signs of activity in the  
enemy's camp."

"They had dragged a couple of small  
guns into the two doorways opening  
on to the compound, and pondered  
away perseveringly at the tough old  
tower, chipping large pieces off the  
stones, without doing much damage.  
I don't fancy they cared to try shells  
at that short distance. Now and then  
their gunners showed themselves, and  
gave us an opportunity of retaliation,  
of which we were not slow to avail our-  
selves, and we did plenty of promiscu-  
ous shooting."

"The stairs leading from the base of  
the tower to the roof were divided  
into two flights by a small room or  
landing, lit by narrow loopholes and  
shut off from the lower flight by a  
fairly strong door. The Major took up  
his position in this place with some of  
the men. Jack and I, with a couple of  
others, occupied the roof."

"Jack was shooting away with ap-  
pealing regularity. The muscles of his  
good-natured face were set like iron,  
his eyes were glittering, his hands cool  
and steady. He used two weapons al-  
ternately, and his wife, with a resolute  
expression on her pale, beautiful face,  
stood quietly by him, loading while he  
fired, utterly regardless of the hail of  
bullets that struck the stonework  
around her."

"All at once the guns ceased firing,  
and the supply of bullets began to  
slacken gradually, and shortly after  
we heard the Major's voice below,  
beckoning us to come down. Jack was  
turning slowly away from the parapet,  
when I saw him leap suddenly in the  
air and fall back, stone dead, by his  
wife's side. Poor thing! She sank  
down on her knees beside him with a  
cry that went to my heart. Still, I  
could do nothing for her, so I went  
down to the Major."

"He was greatly shocked at my  
news, but drew me hastily toward the  
loophole by which he was standing."

"What do you make of their sil-  
ence, Ives? Can you guess what their  
next move will be?"

"I could not, and told him so."

"They mean to venture a little  
more on the stakes," he said, with a  
grim smile. "They are going to run  
a gun out into the open, in the face of  
our bullets, and pour a heavy fire into  
the door below. One round of gun-  
ners will suffice for the work, and they  
will doubtless die happy in the knowl-  
edge that they are striking the hated  
Englishmen's death-blow. Then, the  
instant a breach is made in the door,  
the whole pack of fiends will swarm  
out of their cover and storm the  
tower."

"And we?" I asked, rather laconic-  
ally—the programme was not invit-  
ing."

"The staircase is narrow," he re-  
plied, sententiously. "We have some  
ammunition left, and our swords. The  
first heroes through the breach will be  
in the Valhalla."

"And Mrs. Reeves?" I asked, with a  
shudder.

"The old gentleman's brave face  
twinkled slightly. I read in his eyes  
the terrible, inevitable reply, but be-  
fore he could frame the words, a touch  
on his arm made him turn round. Mrs.  
Reeves stood behind us, very pale, but  
perfectly composed."

"Major," she said, "my dear hus-  
band—her sweet voice faltered for a  
minute, then steadied itself—my hus-  
band promised that, if the worst came,  
he would keep his last bullet for me.  
May I now rely on you to do me this  
service? You will not fail me?" she  
added, appealingly."

"Her old enemy took the hand rest-  
ing on his arm, and lifted it gently to  
his lips."

"Madam," he said, in his stately,  
old-fashioned way, "I am honored by  
your request. If the worst happens,  
as I greatly fear it will, you may rely  
on me. I will not fail you. But go  
back now—if I want you, I will  
call."

"She thanked him gratefully, and re-  
turned to her vigil on the roof. We  
turned back to the loophole—I think  
neither of us could have looked the  
other in the face just then for our  
life's ransom."

"Suddenly a shout from the men at  
the opposite loophole, followed by the  
crack of their rifles, took us over to  
them. The gun on their side had been  
run out, as the Major predicted. Two  
of the gunners had already fallen. Two  
more rolled over lifeless as the gun  
was brought into position. The man  
who was pointing it fell by Major  
Gardner's hand."

"Quick!" Ives, he cried; "the man  
with the match!"

"I obeyed, but only succeeded in  
winging him. His right arm dropped  
at his side, but, with a defiant yell,  
he snatched at the match with his left  
and fired. There was a deafening re-  
port and a crash of wood, followed by  
such a howl of triumph as might have  
come from the throats of a legion of  
fiends."

"To the stairs!" shouted the Major,  
heading the rapid descent."

"We formed on the bottom steps,  
two abreast—just in time. On they  
came with a rush, leaping and yelling;  
down they went before our fire. Twice  
we repulsed them, but each time the  
sea of dark, demonic faces surged in  
again. On they came, leaping over the  
bodies of their fallen comrades, on to  
the very stairs where we stood."

"The fight was a sharp and a terrible  
one. We fought as men are likely to  
fight in such a case, but we were out-  
numbered completely. Three of us fell.  
All of us were badly wounded. Every  
step of that winding stair was slippery  
with our blood. Inch by inch, we  
fought our way back to the landing—  
those that were left of us, four white  
men and two Sikhs."

"On the threshold we paused a mo-  
ment, and in obedience to the Major's  
command emptied our last volley at

the crowd. They cleared back a space,  
tumbling over one another, and we  
managed to close the door and drag  
the bars across. Then, as they rushed  
up again, on the other side, battering  
at the wood with horrid imprecations,  
we leaned against the walls, utterly  
spent. Our ammunition was gone; we  
were all in a sorry plight. One of the  
Sikhs had sunk down half-insensible;  
the Major supported himself against  
the door, in little better case."

"He pulled himself together with an  
effort, looked around at us with a sad  
smile, which had yet something of  
pride in it, and then he called out for  
Mrs. Reeves. He stood there, fingering  
his pistol nervously, his brave old face  
working. I have always thought that  
he meant to shoot her down as she  
turned the corner, to save her the tor-  
turing minutes of anticipation, but she  
must have been near at hand, for when  
he looked up she was standing on the  
bottom step—waiting!"

"I can never forget that weirdly ter-  
rible scene. It is fixed indelibly on my  
brain. The crashing blows thundering  
on the door, the infernal yelling of the  
fiends outside of it, the gloomy land-  
ing, with the fierce sunlight filtering  
through the narrow loopholes, the  
handful of desperate, doomed men,  
wounded and unsightly, the swarthy  
faces of the Sikhs, and, in the midst of  
it all, that fair young woman, her  
white dress torn and dragged and  
solled with smoke and blood, her face  
utterly calm—standing there, without  
a trace of fear, waiting for her death."

"I am quite ready, Major," she said  
simply.

"The men caught their breath sharp-  
ly. One of them, a big Irishman, gave  
a loud sob and crossed himself. The  
Major could not speak. He made her  
a low bow—then, raising his weapon,  
he shot her through the heart. The  
next moment he fell himself, as the  
door burst open and the horde rushed  
in. The rest you know."

"It is not a story to talk about. I  
never told it before for that reason;  
but what Bryce said to-night made  
me feel bold, and—why, Bryce!

Bryce! Surprised, dear fellow, you  
don't think I meant—"

Ives rose abruptly from his chair  
and hurried round the table to his  
host.

The other men, whose attention had  
been riveted on the story, followed his  
movements with startled eyes; then  
they got up, too, and crowded round in  
consternation."

Bryce had dropped forward with his  
arms on the table, his face buried in  
his hands. His breath came and went  
in long, shuddering sobs that shook  
his whole frame, and when they spoke  
to him he seemed as if he did not hear.  
His vest was disordered, as though it  
had been hastily torn open, and on the  
table before him lay a jewelled mi-  
nistrature. Ives, glancing at it as he  
bent over his friend, drew back with a  
smothered exclamation.

"Great Heaven!" he gasped, with  
paling lips. "It is she!"

It was the portrait of a grandly  
beautiful girl, with a wistful, perfect  
mouth and luminous gray eyes.

Poor Bryce! He had lived and loved  
—and lost!

The men drew away from him re-  
verently. They did what seemed the  
kindest thing, and slipped out of the  
room quietly, leaving him alone with  
his dead. Not till they reached the  
door did even Gordon find his voice,  
and then he only said, "Poor old  
Bryce!"

Ives stood on the doorstep when  
they had all gone. He thought of the  
stricken man in his lonely room above,  
and a great flood of pity welled up  
in his heart. Perhaps he, too, had suf-  
fered for he shut the door softly and  
went back again to his friend—Strand  
Magazine.

Florida probably has a hundred or  
more survivors of the Seminole wars,  
for whom Congress has provided a  
yearly pension of \$40 since 1862, and  
the money is appropriated. Few sur-  
vivors, however, can prove their cases  
for want of muster rolls. The State  
Legislature refuses to appropriate  
\$1700 to get copies from the War De-  
partment.

Of the hundred replies received by  
the Commissioner of Labor of Ne-  
braska from representative farmers to  
the question, "Does farming pay?"  
seventy-one gave as their opinion that  
farming does not pay, twenty-one say  
it does, four say that it pays as well as  
anything else, and four gave up the  
conundrum.

Fashion gossips of New York are  
telling us that "unless all signs fall"  
the tendency of men's styles of dress  
will be backward toward the "olden  
time." In evidence it is said that the  
old-fashioned stock of black satin, a  
garment that swaths the neck and  
ends in a bosom ruffle, is now worn in  
London and Paris.

It is said that Secretary Alger's  
scheme for supplying transportation  
over the Yukon by steam snow sleds  
has been anticipated by the Klondike  
Transportation, Express and Com-  
mercial Company, of St. Louis, whose  
secretary says that the company has  
already arranged to run trains over  
the Yukon River in December.

The little town of Buxton is the  
home of Guy C. H. Corlies, Chief Jus-  
tice of the Supreme Court of North  
Dakota. Justice Corlies believes that  
every man should be able or willing to  
earn his bread by the sweat of his  
brow. With the view to demon-  
strating his own capacity in this respect,  
the learned Justice, cast aside the  
robes of office and, rake in hand, fol-  
lowed his own reaper over his own  
fields, along with his "hired help," in  
the recent harvest.

The exhibitions of the past year seem  
to have been remunerative in adverse  
ratio to the number of visitors. At  
Stuttgart Exhibition there were 500,000  
visitors and a surplus of \$65,000. At  
Dresden there were 1,000,000 visitors,  
and the surplus was very small. But  
at Nuremberg, with 2,000,000, and at  
Geneva, with 2,500,000, and at Buda-  
pest, with 3,500,000, there were very  
great deficits, while at Berlin, with  
nearly 7,000,000 visitors, the exhibi-  
tion was financially the greatest failure  
of all.

The British Medical Journal, in a  
recent issue, sounds an alarm concern-  
ing the rapid spread of the cocaine  
habit in England, where it threatens  
to become the third scourge of im-  
munity, alcohol and morphine being  
the first and second. All ranks of so-  
ciety are declared to be crowded with  
its victims—both men and women—  
many of whom are literary people, who  
take cocaine to stimulate their imagi-  
nation. The Journal advises that  
most stringent measures be adopted to  
eradicate this blighting vice.

Professor Morehead, of the Ohio  
State University, and two other men,  
are soon to begin a systematic hunt  
for a buried treasure supposed to com-  
prise one hundred pounds of pure gold,  
that was hidden away by two French-  
men on their way from the "Great  
Lakes to New Orleans during the sev-  
enteenth century. Tradition has it  
that the treasure was buried at the  
foot of an oak tree near the site of  
Bucyrus, O.; that the two men died  
with the Indians, and that the latter,  
fearing the spirits of the dead  
men, would never reveal the hiding  
place.

Some of Denver's society belles,  
instead of spending all their surplus pin  
money for fruits and candy, carefully  
hoard every cent and invest in cattle!  
The girls of the West seem ambitious  
to become cattle queens, and they pur-  
chase the animals from stock com-  
mission men, and pay a farmer a small  
sum each year to pasture them and  
look after their welfare. Cattle have  
increased in value of late, and the girls  
say they are going to "hold" their  
herds until they can turn a pretty  
penny on their investment. These  
"herds" consist of from one cow up to  
fifty head. The fair owner of a herd  
uses her own special brand and is en-  
thusiastic over her possessions.

A sensation has been created by the  
discovery that both the Austrian and  
Italian governments are busy day and  
night constructing the most costly and  
elaborate fortifications at the points  
where the Empire and the Kingdom  
meet in the Southern Tyrol and in the  
neighborhood of Pontebba. This, it  
would appear, means that neither at  
Vienna nor at Rome is there much  
confidence on the part of the authori-  
ties in the extension of the existing  
Triple Alliance, since allies do not, as  
a rule, consider it necessary to adopt  
such means of defending their domina-  
tions against one another. There are  
no fortifications of any kind along the  
frontier of Germany and Austria. Why  
should there be any on the Austro-  
Italian boundary line?

Mrs. F. A. Steel, the author of "On  
the Face of the Waters," says: "Our  
standard of civilization is personal  
comfort—luxury, a thing absolutely  
unknown in native India. There is  
scarcely any difference in the mode of  
living between the rich and the poor.  
If you go into the house of a rajah,  
there is the same bare floor and only  
a simple platter to eat from, such as  
is seen in the home of the poorest. To  
put it crudely, there will probably not  
be even the luxury of a wash-basin  
and towel; for the rich man, like his  
poor brother, washes in the open air  
dries himself in the sun. Such is the  
extreme simplicity of life that wealth  
is still buried in India; a man may  
spend it on jewels for his wife, but not  
on pleasure or personal comfort. This  
simple life, which fosters no distinc-  
tions of class, has been preserved for  
three thousand years by Indian civiliza-  
tion, but ours will destroy it in fifty  
years."

Since it is no longer disputed that  
other countries will require from the  
United States a vast quantity of grain  
of some kind during the current crop  
year, the estimate of Mr. Snow, of the  
Department of Agriculture, as to com  
has rather more than ordinary inter-  
est. He endeavors to reach some idea  
of the domestic consumption by com-  
paring the crops reported by the Gov-  
ernment each year since 1881 with the

quantities exported and the Govern-  
ment report of quantities remaining in  
farmers' hands March 1st, with the  
conclusion that about 1,000,000 bushels  
are required for domestic consumption  
before March 1st and about 700,000,000  
bushels after that date prior to the  
maturity of another crop. The quan-  
tity remaining after exports for the  
entire year are deducted and the stock  
in farmers' hands and visible supply  
March 1st has varied for five years re-  
markably little—between 930,000,000  
and 950,000,000 bushels from the crops  
of 1892 and 1893, and between 900-  
000,000 and 1,000,000,000 bushels from  
the crops of 1895 and 1896, and about  
200,000,000 bushels smaller in the year  
1894-95 only because the Government  
report of yield in 1894 is supposed to  
be as much too small. If this reason-  
ing be correct the consumption re-  
quired from about September 1st to  
March 1st for winter feeding, grinding  
into meal, and other manufacturing  
would be about 300,000,000 bushels  
more than the quantity required dur-  
ing the remaining half-year.

Agricultural statistics, according to  
the New York Tribune, show some in-  
teresting industrial movements in the  
United Kingdom, which are mostly  
uniform in Great Britain and Ireland.  
In both the present year shows an in-  
crease over last year in wheat acreage  
and a decrease in barley, oats and po-  
tatoes. The increase in wheat is more  
than 200,000 acres. That still leaves  
the total far less, however, than it was  
a few years ago. The total in the  
whole United Kingdom is now 1,038-  
041 acres, while in 1892 in England  
alone it was 2,102,000 acres. The in-  
crease at present recorded is promiss-  
ing. It is greater than the decrease  
in all other grains put together, indi-  
cating that some potato-land, grass-  
land or other is being devoted to  
wheat. There is reported a consider-  
able decrease, in both parts of the  
Kingdom, in permanent grass-land,  
while the acreage of clover and rota-  
tion-grass has increased in Great Brit-  
ain and diminished in Ireland. Turn-  
ing to live stock, an increase in the  
number of cattle is seen, but it is  
vastly greater in Ireland than in  
Great Britain. In fact, Ireland is  
getting ahead of Great Britain as a  
cattle country; is far ahead now, pro-  
portionately. She has fully 40 per  
cent. of all the cattle in the United  
Kingdom. In sheep a decrease is  
noted in Great Britain and an increase  
in Ireland; which is strange for the  
former is certainly better adapted to  
sheep culture than the latter. The re-  
vival of Irish woolen manufactures  
has, no doubt, much to do with it. In  
swine a considerable decrease is re-  
ported all around, and it is to be ob-  
served that Great Britain is more  
given to hog-raising than Ireland, she  
having 64 per cent. of the whole num-  
ber to Ireland's 36 per cent. The  
general showing seems to indicate that  
Ireland is making better agricultural  
progress than Great Britain. She is  
making her products more varied than  
they used to be, and of a more profit-  
able and trustworthy character. The  
shortage of crops from which the is-  
land is said to be suffering this year  
is probably not serious, and at worst  
will prove only temporary. The clear-  
est indications are that a good mea-  
sure of permanent prosperity is return-  
ing to the Emerald Isle.

The Discovery of Porcelain.  
Notwithstanding the fact that a  
great many people have spent their en-